

JPRS 78630

29 July 1981

# **Vietnam Report**

No. 2292



**FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE**

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

29 July 1981

## VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2292

## CONTENTS

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Village Militia Caught Recalcitrant Puppet Army Officers (Van Phat; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 21 Apr 81) .....	1
Policeman To Be Tried for Bribery (NHAN DAN, 7 Jun 81) .....	2
Measures To Retrieve Stolen Weapons Suggested (Phan Xuan Ly; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 23 Apr 81) .....	3
'NHAN DAN' Readers Complain About Mismanagement (NHAN DAN, 21 Apr 81) .....	4
Briefs Disabled Soldier Asks for Discharge .....	6

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

Material, Spiritual Life of Young Armymen in Kampuchea Improved (Hoang Huan; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 22 Apr 81) .....	7
Briefs Indian Rolling Stock .....	10
Friendship Delegation in MPR .....	10

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

Development, Role of Marketing Cooperatives Detailed (Nguyen Ha Phan; NHAN DAN, 21 Apr 81) .....	11
To Exploit Practical Capabilities Needed To Fulfill Plan (Vu Quoc Tuan; NHIEN CUU KINH TE, Feb 81) .....	14
Strict Measures To Control Prices in Hanoi Markets (Pham Thanh; NHAN DAN, 8 Jun 81) .....	21

Unfair, Irrational Prices Criticized (Le Mai; PHU NU VIETNAM, 20-26 May 81) .....	24
Benefits for Those Moving to New Economic Zones Described (Tran Day Tan, Thanh Ha; TIEN PHONG, 12-18 May 81) .....	26
Need for Improvement in Retail Sales Methods in Hanoi Described (Tran Trung Thu; PHU NU VIETNAM, 22-28 Apr 81) .....	28
Decree Issued on Capital Construction Management (NHAN DAN, 27 Jun 81) .....	30
Briefs	
Tay Ninh Grain Tax	31
Phu Khanh Bank Loans	31

#### AGRICULTURE

Survey of Agricultural Activities as of Mid-April (NHAN DAN, 21 Apr 81) .....	32
Initial Result of Product Contracting for Rice Farming Evaluated (NHAN DAN, 14 May 81) .....	34
Editorial Stresses Payments for Product Contracts in State Farms (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 14 May 81) .....	41
Circulars Issued on Agricultural Management (Hanoi Domestic Service, 8 Jul 81) .....	43
SRV Decision on Land Reclamation (NHAN DAN, 23 Jun 81) .....	44
Resettlers' Benefits, Responsibilities (NHAN DAN, 23 Jun 81) .....	46
Hanoi Reports Nationwide Rice Planting Progress (Hanoi Domestic Service, 10 Jul 81) .....	50
Briefs	
Kien Giang Grain Collection	51
Cuu Long Grain Procurement	51
Nghe Tinh Crops	51
Cuu Long Plowing	51
Ben Tre Grain Collection	51
An Giang Grain Collection	52
Ho Chi Minh City State Farms	52
Phu Khanh Summer-Fall Rice	52
Lang Son 10th-Month Rice	52
Nghe Tinh Grain Delivery	52
Nghe Tinh Hog Raising	52
Ben Tre Rice Areas	52

Ha Tuyen Cattle	53
Quang Nam-Danang Grain Obligation	53
Cuu Long 10th-Month Rice	53
Hanoi 10th-Month Rice	53
Thanh Hoa Typhoon Control	53
Southern Food Collection	53
Kampuchean Water Conservancy Delegation	53
Norwegian-Funded Fish Factory	54
Japanese Aid for Floods	54

4

#### HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

Briefs	
Haiphong Electric Generator Group	55

#### LIGHT INDUSTRY

Briefs	
Solar Energy Dryer	56
Ben Tre Cooperativization	56

#### LABOR

Cooperative Members Penalized for Leaving Work Sites, Army (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 22 Apr 81) .....	57
--	----

#### POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

Briefs	
Song Be Cultural Crackdown	58
Gia Lai-Cong Tum Resettlement	58
Hanoi Resettlers in Lam Dong	58
Quang Nam-Danang Resettlement	58

#### CHRONOLOGY

Hanoi Review of Events for 16 February-15 March 1981 (VIETNAM COURIER, Apr 81) .....	59
---	----



## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### VILLAGE MILITIA CAUGHT RECALCITRANT PUPPET ARMY OFFICERS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by Van Phat: "New Accomplishment of Cam Hoa Village Militia"]

[Text] Cam Hoa Village is situated in a border area belonging to Cam Son Village, Anh Son District, Nghe Tinh [Province]. At dawn when fog was still covering the tree tops, two children named Bui Van Mui and Lang Van Hai went to the forest to pick up bamboo. On arrival at a mountain cleft, they saw four strangers coming up from below. Their hairs were disheveled and their clothes unusual. With rucksacks slung across their shoulders, they walked wearily. One of them approached Hai and Mui and asked the way to the hamlet. Because the strangers' speech, attitude and clothing seemed abnormal, both Hai and Mui thought of the need to inform the local administration to find out whether they were honest or dishonest people.

To keep back the four strangers, the children showed them a large road leading to the middle of the fields. After telling Hai to stay behind to watch the direction taken by the strangers, Mui ran 3 kms to the village to notify the public security force and militia. Because Cam Hoa Village had long been standing highly vigilant and ready to fight, the militia units quickly went out on mission on receiving the information. After a 30-minute alert, the militia force and villagers showed up. Many 60-year-old men came out, armed with knives and scimitars, and, together with their children and grandchildren, formed many groups to encircle the malefactors. Guided by Mui, a militia team went in the direction of the four strangers. After a 45-minute pursuit, the Cam Hoa Village militia caught all the four strangers together with material evidence including a radio set, life buoys, a compass, therapeutic and tonic medicines, dry food and other equipment.

Before the local administration, all the four men bent their heads while admitting their crime. They were formerly three majors and a captain of the puppet army who owed blood debts to our people in the south. Though having undergone reeducation by the administration after the liberation day, they still followed their old path, plotted against the revolution and gathered together to try to flee abroad by sea.

Developing their success, the Cam Son villagers have reminded one another of the need to heighten vigilance and to resolutely prevent criminals from running away or from staying and carrying out illegal activities in their village.

9332

CSO: 4209/342

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

POLICEMAN TO BE TRIED FOR BRIBERY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Jun 81 p 4

[Article: "Bring to Court A Policeman for Accepting Bribe"]

[Text] Tran Trung Hau, a policeman in H Ward, has taken advantage of his official position and of lax unit management to accept more than 2,000 dong in bribes from Nguyen Xuan Thu, Quyen Ngoc Lan and Pham Duc Van in exchange for issuing 28 sets of papers on registration, ownership and use of cyclos.

Hau was so bold as to bargain with Lan and Duc over the price, demanding 120 dong for each set of papers. With Thu, Hau had taken part in unrestrained feasts. The Hanoi Public Security Service has timely exposed the misdeed and has decided to dismiss Hau from the branch and to bring him to justice. On this occasion, the service also has reorganized its work style to eliminate loopholes so as to prevent criminals from using them for illegal purposes.

The Hanoi people's court has decided to try this case in the near future.

9213

CSO: 4209/374

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### MEASURES TO RETRIEVE STOLEN WEAPONS SUGGESTED

Hanoi: QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by Phan Xuan Ly, of the Nghe Tinh Public Security Service, in "Readers' Letters" Column: "Careful Management of Weapons Needed"]

[Text] In 1980, the army units and public security force in Nghe Tinh Province seized from criminals 65 pistols and more than 400 infantry rifles of all types. In their statements, the criminals confessed that these weapons were stolen from army warehouses, from army men and public security agents who were on mission and were waiting at railway and bus stations and from members of the militia and self-defense forces or were stolen and bought from the southern provinces and so forth.

We suggest that the units and organs concerned strictly apply the system of tight management of weapons in accordance with state regulations and army orders. Whenever some weapon is lost, it is necessary to immediately notify the nearest local military organ and public security station so that measures may be swiftly taken to retrieve the weapon and to appropriately deal with the offender.

9332

CSO: 4209/342



## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### 'NHAN DAN' READERS COMPLAIN ABOUT MISMANAGEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Apr 81 p 3

[Readers Opinion column by four readers complaining about various cases of mismanagement]

[Excerpt] One State-Operated Corporation Assists Illegal Operators. One sunny day when the workers at our state-operated salt enterprise had just begun rendering salt crystals, a team from the level-1 corporation of the Phu Khanh salt wholesale station (located at Cam Thinh village, Cam Ranh district) frequently associated with illegal operators; it then played dumb and allowed this gang to steal salt. This team also sold salt to this gang, without measuring or paying attention to quantity; they only estimated and then pocketed the money!

This phenomenon has been repeated time and again. On 9 February 1981, after capturing this gang of crooks red handed, both crooks and evildoers, we took them to the station; but the station would not file a report and would not arrest the crooks. They only made evasive statements and continued sleeping!

I suggest that the upper management of this station take steps to deal with this situation. [Signed] Nguyen Chien Thang, Cam Ranh Salt Enterprise.

When Will There Be An Answer? At about 0900 on 4 November 1980, while stopping to buy bicycle spare parts at the Trang Tien retail counter in Hanoi, I saw a salesman slip a merchant six bundles of rear brake cables (for girl's bicycles) containing 600 sets. As the store was filled with customers, I reported this to two local policemen. At the Trang Tien public security station, I filled out a report about the tradesman's criminal behavior and left my address, requesting the public security station to handle the matter. Nevertheless, after more than 4 months, I haven't received an answer; so I went to the public security station. The man on duty knew nothing of this matter and the responsible cadre was not there. Twice I made enquiries and no one can respond.

How is the Trang Tien public security station handling this matter? How far has it gone? What is the retail store teaching its sales people? I request that the people be informed. [Signed] Quy Don (Hanoi).

Lang Son Railway Station Needs Rearrangement. Lang Son Railway station serves thousands of people every day. But recently, the station area is very dirty, the merchants operate illegally all over, the ticket counters are blocked, and the passengers crowd and push each other. Whenever a train arrives (usually at night) the boarding passengers throw their baggage and goods through the windows onto the train before the passengers on the train get off. Many people climb the doors to contend for seats. Hooligans and thieves take advantage of the confusion to operate frantically.

I suggest that the responsible units devote their efforts to rearranging the Lang Son station. [Signed] Tran Thanh Nhan (Lang Son).

Phosphorus Fertilizer Waste. For many years, the state has paid close attention to supplying chemical fertilizer to agricultural cooperatives. However, the fields still lack fertilizer. Nevertheless, many cooperatives in Trieu Son district (Thanh Hoa) still allow waste: the Dong Loi and Dong Thang cooperatives purchase fertilizer but have no plan for its reasonable use, nor do they store it well, allowing it to cake up. Dong Loi cooperative has allowed tens of tons of fertilizer to turn into rock, then has discarded it into ponds, lakes and onto roads. People of the surrounding area bring shoulder baskets here to carry this "phosphorus rock" fertilizer home and pulverize it to fertilize their crops. Hundreds of other families also come to get "phosphorus rock fertilizer" to sell for profit.

I hope the Trieu Son district People's Committee and the Thanh Hoa agricultural supply corporation promptly examine the supply, storage and use of various chemical fertilizers in agricultural cooperatives. They need to learn something about balancing fertilizer supply plans and not supplying more than is used, in order to avoid having it pile up in storage. The district agricultural office should regularly supervise the cooperatives' storage so that fertilizer is used effectively for all crops. [Signed] Ho Thieu Ly (Thanh Hoa)

9019

CSO: 4209/317

**MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY**

**BRIEFS**

**DISABLED SOLDIER ASKS FOR DISCHARGE--**After serving in the army for 6 years, Vu Minh Tuong asked for discharge because he realized he could no longer hold a rifle: The enemy had taken away one of his arms and implanted many bullet fragments into his body. [Excerpt] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Apr 81 p 2] 9332

CSO: 4209/342

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### MATERIAL, SPIRITUAL LIFE OF YOUNG ARMYMEN IN KAMPUCHEA IMPROVED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by Hoang Huan: "Concern for Material and Spiritual Life of Youths"]

[Text] We began our talk by exchanging views on the progress and shortcomings of Union Chapter 8 which was fulfilling its international mission in friendly Kampuchea. Tam—the assistant in charge of youth affairs in Chapter 8—said enthusiastically:

—To tell you the truth, our task toward the youths is still replete with shortcomings. Though the living conditions here are hard and even austere, the youths have to fulfill a difficult mission: they are stationed in a coastal area stretching over nearly 30 kms to help the friendly people dismantle bombs and mines, clear the land, stabilize life and develop production.

The experiences promptly drawn by the party committee and cadres in our chapter have demonstrated that while life is full of hardships and difficulties, the majority of our troops is composed of adult youths whose needs for food and other activities place a high demand and that the unit has, however, not yet really paid attention to these difficulties and actively tried to resolve them. Moreover, because they are living far from the homeland, the youths need sympathetic sentiments and feel nostalgic but the unit has not yet fully used the numerous books, newspapers and radio receivers at their disposal for the youths' benefit. Insufficient attention has been paid to cultural, artistic and sports activities. The failure to create a cheerful and wholesome way of life has made it impossible to arouse the youths' enthusiasm. We have tried to imbue everyone with the correct view that caring for the material and moral life of the youths and troops is a task of the party and union organization and of all cadres and party members in the unit. Everyone has the duty to participate in education to create conditions for the youths to fulfill their combat mission and others. On this basis, we have taken the specific situation in the chapter and unit into consideration in seeking specific ways to overcome the above-mentioned difficulties. To reduce the state of nutrient deficiency and the shortage of vegetables, we have worked out a rational timetable to enable the troops to go out to pick up humus soil and put it into barrels and stone basins to grow vegetables and we have also organized the raising of chickens and hogs. The cells whose tasks are of such a nature as to permit them to stay at a fixed place have even kept bees to obtain honey. We have motivated the youths and made arrangements for them to mend their clothes themselves,

to make their beds, to look for medicinal plants, to clear their residential areas, to destroy flies and mosquitoes to prevent malaria and so forth. At the same time, we have not neglected the management of the existing material facilities and have seen to it that the standards and systems governing nutrition, activities and hygiene are correctly applied. All that has resulted in stabilizing their life and putting their minds at ease so that they may carry out their long-term tasks. A concrete example is the fact that, after 3 months of such endeavor, the troops' health has been improved, the combat power of the unit increased and more than 90 percent of the total number of troops permanently enabled to participate in combat and task performance. In this connection, it must be said that concern and solicitous care must be materialized by specific and effective acts and not by empty talks and vague resolutions.

The youths will become good men if care is taken to educate and train them through the realities of productive labor and revolutionary struggle. On the contrary, they will degenerate if they are not attentively educated and if they are poisoned by the venomous allegations of the enemy at a time when they are still lacking a firm political concept and a sound awareness. Therefore, it is not only necessary to care for their material life but also highly important to pay attention to their moral life. - After a pause to concentrate his thought, Tan went on to say:

--Since they are carrying out their international duty in an area far from the homeland, there is something lacking in the sentimental life of the troops; on the other hand, their mission requires of them a many-sided knowledge including, for example and at least, a full knowledge of the customs and habits of the friendly people as well as a smattering of the Cambodian language to be able to do their jobs--not to say of other necessary knowledges. At the start, we were too simplistic about this problem. We were not badly off for means to carry out cultural and artistic activities with nearly 200 books, 2 radio receivers, 2 guitars and other kinds of newspapers, but we failed to use this equipment to full efficiency. Though more than 80 percent of the numerical strength of the unit was composed of youths, the atmosphere was so quiet and enthusiasm was lacking in all union activities. For nearly 4 months, the Youth Union could not launch any movement for positive revolutionary action. Then there was the case of a combatant named Tan who freely left the unit for a stroll in the village. He went out without knowing the customs and habits of the friendly people. Therefore, on seeing a pagoda, he went straight into it without bending his head to greet a bonze. His behavior caused a misunderstanding between the friendly people and our troops.

The youths need an animated and rich moral life. This is a real requirement. If this is not understood by the party committee echelon, the commanding cadres and the cadres in charge of union activities, the quality of task performances will be affected.

To overcome these shortcomings, it is necessary to improve the diverse forms of cultural and artistic activities--a task requiring great abilities and a high standard of knowledge on the part of commanding and union cadres. It is inadvisable to perfunctorily organize lectures, group readings of books and newspapers and the publication of wall-papers merely for appearances' sake and to organize volleyball matches, sports activities and so forth just to entertain the troops. What is



important is to take the specific conditions and political mission of each unit as a basis for stepping up cultural and artistic activities. Urgent questions about the realities of combat and task performance must be put forward for the youths' discussion such as: What do the honor and responsibility of a combatant fulfilling his international mission imply and what must be done to accomplish it satisfactorily? At the same time, it is necessary to organize talks on current events and to induce the troops to focus on some specific topic when reading books and newspapers. By soundly resolving these problems, Chapter 8 has succeeded in launching a seething movement in the union, especially the movement to learn Cambodian to be able to proselyte the people, with the result that nearly 95 percent of the total number of youths can now speak the friendly country's language. The quality of task performance has also been heightened. Over the past year, the chapter has satisfactorily fulfilled the task of assisting the friendly people in dismantling bombs and mines and clearing more than 30 hectares of land for tree planting and has also contributed to building hundreds of houses and joined forces with the friendly people to stabilize life and develop production.

9332

CSO: 4209/342

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

INDIAN ROLLING STOCK--New Delhi--The Projects and Equipment Corporation of India (PEC) has secured a repeat order from Vietnam for supply of 300 coal hopper wagons and spares worth Rs. 11 crores. Mr. Vikram Prakash, who recently took over as Chairman of PEC, told pressmen here that the export contract was signed in Hanoi on June 18, the day when the last consignment of the previous order for wagons was shipped to Vietnam. According to him, Vietnam was initially interested in only 250 wagons but PEC succeeded in getting a bigger order. [Excerpts] [Madras THE HINDU in English 1 Jul 81 p 24]

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION IN MPR--Hanoi 28 Jun (VNA)--A delegation of the Vietnam-Mongolia Friendship Association led by its president, Nguyen Quang Xa recently visited Mongolia at the invitation of the Mongolian Peace and Friendship Committee and the Mongolia-Vietnam Friendship Association. While in Mongolia, the Vietnamese delegation attended an international meeting of representatives of the organizations for friendship with Mongolia held in Ulaanbaatar. It was received by J. Batmonh, political bureau member of the Mongolian Peoples Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 28 Jun 81]

CSO: 4220/352

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### DEVELOPMENT, ROLE OF MARKETING COOPERATIVES DETAILED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Ha Phan, Vice Chairman of the Hau Giang Province People's Committee: "Hau Giang Develops Marketing Cooperatives"]

[Text] Since the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the Central Committee and Resolution 26 of the Political Bureau, production in Hau Giang has been expanding. Since then, the purchase and control of commodity sources, especially essential commodities such as paddy, hogs, sugar, soybeans and export commodities, is much better than before. The socialist commerce network is developing and is playing a daily more important role on the market. State-operated commerce makes purchases in accordance with two-way economic contracts and negotiated prices. Marketing cooperative purchases at negotiated prices comprise a large percentage of their purchases. Besides this, they serve as marketing agents for state-operated commerce.

The role of marketing cooperatives is increasing daily. The Thuan Hung (Thot Not) and An Hoa (Can Tho City) organizations have the effect of promoting emulation throughout the province. Currently, in 195 villages and wards there are 175 marketing cooperatives in operation, of which nearly three-fourths successfully cleared their accounts according to plan and made fair profits.

In 1980, Thuan Hung marketing cooperative purchased and sold in excess of the plan nearly all agricultural products, food items and goods handcrafted in the localities by the marketing cooperatives, including purchases according to plans with districts and those from localities at negotiated prices. Marketing cooperatives coordinated with mass organizations—in particular with women's mass organizations—to campaign for cultivation, cattle raising, and goods handicrafting movements, and for selling to the cooperatives after completing obligations to the state. The share assets of the organization increased twenty fold over when it was established. Cooperative profits after taxes were loaned by the management board to needy members of the cooperative to assist them to produce and sell goods to the cooperative under contract arrangements. For example, the cooperative loaned money to a cooperative member to buy breeding animals; after selling to the cooperative, the member repaid the capital plus interest. In this way, the village pig herd grew very rapidly; and the cooperative was able to buy all of the pigs that left the pens for market. The

cooperative also conducts business in rice products. When in need of spending money after completing his obligation, the farmer sells three or four gia of rice [one gia equals 20 kilograms]; the cooperative buys the whole amount, mills and polishes it, and sells it back to the members at a reasonable price, or sells it to a town or city when given permission by the district. This area does not have a retail rice market or individuals marketing paddy and rice. The cooperative has dealings with several places, especially Can Tho and Long Xuyen cities, to buy handicraft goods on the basis of negotiated prices and resell them to members.

Last year, the domestic trade sector frequently examined the operation of the cooperative, and recognized it as the leading banner of the marketing cooperative sector in the province. In 1980, it joined with the food section to exceed the paddy purchase plan by 121 percent; to purchase 80 tons of soybeans, 42 percent over the plan; 36 tons of pork, 50 percent over plan; to buy chickens, ducks, eggs, fish, calabashes, melons, coconuts, etc, 26 percent over plan; and to buy handicraft items 25 percent over the plan. The value of goods sold exceeded the plan by 51 percent, of which the amount sold to the district was 62 percent over the plan. The cooperative has developed members nearly everywhere in the village. It has regularly organized congresses of cooperative members, elected management boards and settled accounts straightforwardly; each share has earned a profit so every family has joined the cooperative. Buying merchandise is also advantageous: one can buy at the cooperative store or wait for the cooperative's boat to deliver goods for sale to homes. For farmers who want to sell goods, the cooperative goes to their homes to buy, at the site of production, properly achieving the slogan "buy in the field, weigh at the dock." Weighing and measuring is also proper, and goods sold are paid for immediately; buying on credit is not allowed. The cooperative has organized additional savings deposit tables. Each member who sells goods can deposit money; when withdrawal is necessary, the savings section disburses it immediately and the member does not have to wait. The staff of the cooperative are nearly all women, from the director to the accountant, treasurer and salespersons.

Through concern for production, and a suitable marketing organization, private commerce has difficulty penetrating Thuan Hung village. The village marketing cooperative has contributed to the village's fulfilling, in the last few years contributed to the village's fulfilling, in the last few years consecutively, of the state plan concerning production, purchasing, selling and maintaining the market. Thuan Hung village has been commended by the province people's committee.

The Hau Giang commerce sector is popularizing the experiences of the Thuan Hung marketing cooperative throughout the province. Many places are emulating Thuan Hung, making marketing cooperatives into true supporters of state-operated commerces. The consequences of this are obvious: the province marketing cooperative sector achieved 236 percent of the purchasing plan for the first quarter of the year; sales to cooperative members were 19 percent over the plan, and sales to the province were 27 percent over the plan. Of merchandise sold, the cooperatives own sales achieved 176 percent of the plan level.

In Can Tho City, the center of main markets, the face of socialist commerce has changed significantly. Marketing cooperatives comprise a large part of the marketing of goods to workers. In the city's 22 subwards and villages, there are

22 marketing cooperatives. On the outskirts of the city, each cooperative has five to seven installations and several boats for selling and buying goods. In the city, each cooperative has from 12 to 15 retail selling and buying stores along with several push carts for selling and buying goods at individual homes. In the central market area, state-operated stores and marketing cooperatives account for one-half to two-thirds [of the sales facilities] and have a rich variety of merchandise and many customers.

The cooperative commerce network still has many shortcomings. It is not yet uniform and underspread. But it has contributed to stimulating production and controlling the sources of goods and, together with state-operated commerce, is progressing toward having a key role in the market.

9019

CSO: 4209/317



## **ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE**

### **TO EXPLOIT PRACTICAL CAPABILITIES NEEDED TO FULFILL PLAN**

Hanoi NGHIEN CUU KINH TE [Economic Studies] in Vietnamese No 1, Feb 81  
pp 10-19

[Article by Vu Quoc Tuan: "The 1981 State Plan and Exploiting the Practical Capabilities"]

[Excerpt] We have fulfilled the 2nd 5-year (1976-1980) plan with remarkable achievements, started the 3rd 5-year (1981-1985) plan and made an important step in the construction of socialism and the defense of the socialist fatherland. The state plan for 1981, the year that starts the 3rd 5-year plan, bases its balance on exploiting the practical capabilities first and considers improving the economic organization and management the key factor in exploiting these capabilities.

#### **Great Tasks, Practical Capabilities**

The process of fulfilling the recent 2nd 5-year (1976-1980) plan was truly one of very hard struggle. However, under the leadership of the party, our people throughout the country overcame the immediate difficulties and made important achievements.

In the last 5 years, we basically rebuilt the industrial enterprises and houses in the municipalities and cities that had been heavily destroyed by bombings and overcame the damages inflicted by war on agriculture, industry, communications and transportation and other sectors.

The socialist transformation was carried out on a large scale in the South, basically did away with the exploiting class, wiped out the remnants of neocolonialism and for the first time formed the new socialist economic and social relationships. The social structure of the population was changed along the line of increasing the number of people working in the socialist economic sector.

With very great efforts under the conditions of limited capital and materials, we were able to build hundreds of important material installations for various

sectors of the national economy, thus creating favorable conditions for stepping up production. We reclaimed over .5 million hectares of agricultural land and opened .65 million additional hectares of new land. New zones of concentrated cultivation of coffee, rubber, tobacco and fruit trees were being created. The areas of irrigated land and land having means of drainage were increased by 600,000 and 180,000 hectares, respectively. In the 5 years (1976-1980) agriculture was supplied with 12,700 large tractors and 10,000 small tractors. The area of afforestation was increased to 570,000 hectares. We also restored and expanded the communications and transportation network and boosted the loading and unloading capacities of our harbors. We restored and built anew nearly 1,500 kilometers of railroad and 40,000 meters of bridges and improved 70 locomotives and nearly 3,000 cars, 200,000 tons of sea-going boats and 140,000 tons of river ferryboats.

It can be said that healing the war wounds and developing one step further the economy of the country was our people's great victory in the last 5 years. Thanks to it, the gross social product and national income of 1980 were higher than those of 1975. In the same period, the value of gross agricultural production increased by 18.7 percent. The value of gross industrial production increased by 17.3 percent, with the increase in the machine industry being 60 percent. In the social field, the achievements made were very encouraging. Culture, education, public health, the protection of mothers and children and physical education and sports continued to develop. Many new houses, schools, hospitals, theaters and movie theaters were built. The number of students in general schools, kindergarten and supplementary education schools and students in training schools totaled nearly 16 million, an average of 1 student out of every 3 people. The technical labor force was 2 million people strong, accounting for 6 percent of the social labor force. The cadres having graduate, college and middle school educational background accounted for 31 percent of the total number of workers and civil servants. In the period of the 5-year plan of 1976-1980, 6 million people were given jobs -- a figure that reflected a great effort on the part of our state, if we remember that in the South after the liberation up to 3 million people had been unemployed, mostly in the cities.

As we look back, in the 5 years of 1976-1980, beside the great achievements made, the economic construction and development was encountering difficulties because the achievements were far inferior to the needs and still low as compared with our capabilities. In reality, the economy was seriously losing its balance and there were many difficulties in the life of people. As to the reasons behind those difficulties, we must first of all correctly evaluate the objective factors: our economy to a large extent is still one of small-scale production, with a structure left behind by history showing many irrational aspects; it has been seriously affected by the long partition of the country and the neocolonial enslavement in half of the country. The war and neocolonialism in the South had made the economy heavily depend on the outside; as the transition from war to

peace was made, the economy still very weak was to undergo very great disturbances, both economic and social, which we would recognize more and more keenly everyday through the reality. The destruction and aggressive war of the Chinese expansionists and hegemony advocates changed a number of initial calculations of the plan and created very great obstacles for the fulfillment of the plan: besides the considerable material destruction, the plan had to divert a rather large part of manpower and material and financial resources to the combat need and preparation for combat readiness. Furthermore, in the last few years, the frequent natural calamities caused great damages to production and the standard of living. As to the subjective reasons, they were the shortcomings in economic leadership and management.

In the present situation, the full and keen recognition of the objective and subjective reasons behind our country's true economic state has an extremely important significance, for it is closely related to the planning of the steps to be taken and the proportional relationships in the 3rd 5-year plan (1981-1985) and ensures an even better understanding of the party line on economic construction. We cannot blame every difficulty of the economy and in the everyday life on the shortcomings and weakness of management. However, we cannot see only the objective difficulties either, while failing to recognize any subjective shortcomings. With an objective and scientific attitude to positively analyze every practical situation, we will have a correct perspective view and find the direction to take to go forward steadily and positively.

What is encouraging is that, since the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee (4th term) and Resolution 26 of the Political Bureau were issued, new and positive factors have lately appeared in increasing numbers. These are new factors in agricultural production and the purchase of grain, in industrial and handicraft production, in capital construction, etc. Most notable is the extending of "product contracts" to labor groups and laborers in agricultural cooperatives. Originating from and developing in the process of cooperatives searching and being creative and the localities doing likewise, and supplementing the previous form of "work contracts," the form of "product contracts" is scientific and progressive just because it directly links the interests and responsibilities of laborers with the end products. And therefore, it becomes a strong driving force that attracts and urges farmers-cooperative members to fully use their working time, land, fertilizers and other available material conditions; to voluntarily apply progressive crop-growing techniques; to reduce production costs; to fully harvest crops; and to raise the economic effectiveness of agricultural production. It has been proven in reality that wherever this form of contract is applied, crop yields clearly increase, the income and standard of living of cooperative members are higher, the accumulation of cooperatives increases and the shares of crops purchased by the state are obviously higher. In industry, construction and transportation, there are many new forms of paying wages on the basis of contract or piece-work and paying bonuses, with the brilliant feature of linking them



with the end products. This is the manner of paying wages that reflects very clearly the combining of three interests (the interests of the state, collectives and laborers as individuals), with first attention being paid to the interests of laborers, but it is really the ability to stimulate the latter to work enthusiastically, to make many products, to save materials and fuels and to keep machines and equipment in good shape that finally boosts production and helps enterprises to fulfill their plans, thus benefiting all -- laborers, enterprises and the state. The contract and piece-work system in the end has the effect of actively encouraging improvement of organization of production to ensure its neat, light and rational character and linking the collective responsibilities of laborers within a rational production line; thereby favorable conditions are created for raising the labor productivity of laborers as individuals and of enterprises as a whole.

It can be said that these new factors have clearly proven that the recently issued economic positions and policies of the party and state have responded to the need of the situation and correctly reflect the aspirations of the masses. They also clearly indicate the great practical capabilities of the economy and the great strength of the working people after their socialist collective ownership right and interests have been stimulated. They have pointed to the direction to be taken to overcome the difficulties in the economy and everyday life in our present situation. Naturally since they are new factors, it is hard to avoid some aspects that are not truly perfect and need improvement and correction as we follow the course of reality. However, the main fact is that the party and state have affirmed the correct, good, positive and healthy aspects. This is an extremely important affirmation that allows us to continue to understand more thoroughly the party line, to fully implement the positions and policies of the party and state, to strive to further develop these positive factors and to create many new factors that follow, thus moving the country's economic and social situation in the direction that allows more vigorous progress.

Originating from an analysis of the need of the revolutionary undertaking and from our country's economic and social situation and characteristics, the resolution adopted at the 9th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee (4th term) in December 1980 recommended the following basic tasks for the plans of the coming years and the 1981 plan:

"To step up production, to improve distribution and circulation in order to stabilize and develop the economy, to reduce difficulties and to gradually move toward improving the standard of living.

"To strengthen the consolidation of national defense, to maintain political security and social order and security, to be ready to fight victoriously for the defense of the fatherland.

**"To step up the socialist transformation in the South, to consolidate and perfect the socialist production relationships in the North, to vigorously improve economic management. To firmly fight against negative phenomena.**

**"To continue to build, with the key points being defined, the material and technical base of socialism.**

**"To consolidate the special relations with Laos and Kampuchea, to step up full cooperation with the Soviet Union and to strengthen the economic relations with other CEMA socialist countries and to expand economic relations with other countries."**

The above-mentioned basic tasks represent an extremely important change in our country's economy and set forth the very high needs to be fulfilled for our party and people as a whole. To fulfill these tasks not only guarantees that we overcome the immediate difficulties in the economy and everyday life and stabilize the situation but also creates the preconditions necessary for our economy to continue to move forward vigorously in the years to come.

It is obvious that the fight on the economic front in the coming years and particularly in 1981 is an extremely difficult and complex one that requires profound and synchronized changes in all sectors, echelons and basic units and among all laborers. We have real immediate difficulties, but we also have very great and basic favorable conditions. Particularly important is the fact that our country has many capabilities besides the potential ones that need time and relatively large investment to develop and that we now have the practical capabilities that do not require large investment to be developed. They are labor and land, artisan industry and handicrafts, the present material and technical base, a number of minerals and many other kinds of raw materials. To strive to exploit these practical capabilities right in every production installation, every sector and every locality -- that is the primary direction to take in order to successfully carry out the state plan, as the resolution of the 9th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee (4th term) emphasized, "in production as well as in construction, we must overcome at any cost the state of waiting for supplies from outside sources, the state of dependence on the central government and the state. Every sector, every echelon and every production installation must deeply understand and carry out at any cost the current motto for action in the economic field, namely, "With the material means supplied by the state being equal to or fewer than the past ones, we must produce better and make more material wealth than before."

Labor and land are the two biggest sources of wealth we have today, in the early period of the transition to socialism, when the material and technical base of socialism is still very small, most labor is still manual and the economy commonly is that of small-scale production. In the period of the 3rd 5-year (1981-1985) plan, with the social labor force increasing from 25 to nearly 30 million people,



this abundant source of labor allows us to proceed on a large scale with opening new land for the production of grain and industrial crops, building water conservancy works and ways of communications and expanding various occupations and other jobs that can attract a lot of labor. It has been proven in reality that the full use of social labor is closely connected with the setting of the economic pattern and the reorganization of social production along the party line. The Fourth Party Congress has pointed out the economic line to be followed in the period of transition and the way to resolve the basic economic relationships, between industry and agriculture, between the central and local economies, between the economy and national defense, between the domestic economy and the cooperation with foreign countries, etc. The course of carrying out the party line in the past years has brought about many rich experiences that help to clarify further many matters about setting the appropriate economic pattern in the early days of the transitional period. We think that a big and most important experience in setting the economic pattern and balancing the plans in the early period of the transition from small-scale to large-scale production is to have a synchronized balance (in connection with plans, management, policies, organization, etc.) aimed at developing the two most precious capitals, namely, labor and land, so as to resolve first the grain and food problem and to create more sources of goods for export, thereby to create the first balance for the development of the national economy and to create a source of accumulation for the socialist industrialization. In our country, in the long run the direction for division of labor still is to move laborers from agriculture to industry, to increase the number of technical workers in the social labor force and to form the industry-agriculture economic pattern. However, for the next few years, the primary direction to take still is to try to increase employment in agriculture, forestry and fishery, and at the same time to step up the production of consumer goods and goods for export, particularly at the district level, since the capacity to attract labor into the industrial sectors (including construction) is not yet large enough, a fact that was proven in the past years as only about a few tens of thousands of laborers were attracted into such sectors each year. Furthermore, at present a situation prevails in a number of rural areas where the number of young and healthy male workers decreases while the number of female workers increases, which adversely affects intensive-cultivation programs, reduces labor productivity in agriculture and raises the rate of use of labor per quintal of paddy. Therefore, what is very necessary is to use even more effectively agricultural labor in rural areas, to concentrate labor for intensive cultivation in the production of grain and industrial crops, to guarantee the supply of raw materials for industry and export and at the same time to put more labor in animal husbandry and for the development of new occupations and the family-based secondary economy.

In 1981 and the coming years, in addition to resolving the grain problem as the most urgent and important requirement of the state plan, the strong development of industrial crops, both short- and long-term, is also greatly significant for the domestic industries to receive guaranteed supply of raw materials and to quickly

increase the sources of goods for export; as a result, to set a new crop cultivation pattern will create favorable conditions for attracting a rather large part of labor. We are advocating the strong development of such crops as sugar cane, tobacco, soybean, jute, rush, mulberry, etc. In the case of the long-term plants, there is a need to supply additional labor for intensive cultivation and for using the presently available land to obtain the highest productivity and yields and at the same time to grow anew rubber, coffee and tea in large areas, which actually needs a lot of labor. According to rough calculations, while growing 1 hectare of rice requires 1 laborer, growing 1 hectare of jute requires 7 laborers, rush 8 laborers, mulberries 12 laborers, etc. We can take an example: at present, we have 18,500 hectares of jute that yield 38,000 tons; if we raise the jute-growing area to 50,000 hectares by 1985, we will attract 140,000 additional laborers (80,000 rural laborers who grow jute and 60,000 laborers in cities who spin jute and weave rugs). Or if we raise the present rush-growing area of 20,000 hectares to 50,000-60,000 hectares, we will attract 300,000 additional laborers (180,000 rural laborers who grow rush and 120,000 laborers in cities who weave rush mats).

To redistribute labor among different zones, to increase the areas of crop land and to adjust the density of population among different zones is an important task of strategic nature in our country's socialist construction. In the 5 years of 1976-1980, there were 740,000 laborers and 1.5 million persons who went to the new economic zones, but as production and the living conditions of these people have not yet been stabilized, some of those people have left there to go home. In the years to come, the suggested need is to invest more capital and grain in the already exploited zones so as to consolidate, stabilize and use more effectively the laborers and people in the existing new economic zones, and at the same time to invest more labor in the zones that grow grain and industrial crops as the key ones, which will be developed on a large scale, such as the Mekong delta, Tay Nguyen, eastern Nam Bo, etc. It has been proven by experience that if we want to have a new division of labor, to stabilize the living conditions in the newly-opened land and to establish new economic zones, we must properly implement the policies that provide land for gardening and supply materials for building houses and welfare works (schools, hospitals), goods, etc.

To exploit the practical capabilities, to link labor with land and resources and to fully use machinery, equipment, raw materials and materials require that we carry on a series of work ranging from reorganizing production and setting a rational pattern of capital investment to reorganizing the production lines of enterprises; widely and vigorously applying scientific and technical advances to production; strictly practicing thrift in production and construction, as well as in consumption, first of all in regard to gasoline and oil, coal, electricity, iron and steel, grain, chemical fertilizers, imported chemicals of all kinds, etc. In other words, those are the practical capabilities, within our reach, that every basic unit, every sector and every locality can, mainly by its own strength, exploit more effectively to make many more products for society.

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### STRICT MEASURES TO CONTROL PRICES IN HANOI MARKETS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Jun 81 pp 1, 4

[Dispatch by Pham Thanh: "Brief Look At Some Hanoi Markets"]

[Text] Yesterday 7 June, we visited 8 markets in the city and the suburbs of Hanoi to inquire about prices. The crowd of market shoppers usually is much larger on Sundays and holidays than during the week, therefore causing a slight raise in prices. At present, however, the prices of many staple commodities tends to be stable; a number of grain and food items are selling at prices a little lower than the registered ones. Most clearly, prices are stable in places where market management is energetically and strictly carried out and where there is price registration, price posting and sale at posted prices.

At Cua Nam market, one could see that management work has been made a routine matter. The market was arranged in a neat and clean manner. All vendors displayed a price list written in big, bold characters, bearing the seal of the market management board. Mrs Hau, executive committee member of the Cua Nam market chapter of the Women's Union and a dry food vendor, said, "All saleswomen from 6 commodity teams in the market completed their inventory and price registration work in just one day. No one allowed themselves to be incited by bad elements nor did they have any doubts about moving their merchandise or ask to quit. I am both a vendor and a consumer; if I sell my commodities at high prices I must buy commodities from other people at high prices, too. Price registration and sale at posted prices help stabilize market prices to the benefit of all, not just salaried people..."

A few days ago, some commodities cost slightly more at Cho Hon than at other markets. A number of meat and fish vendors, especially those who have not registered for trade, refused to post prices or used this ploy: they occupied consecutive seats, but only the first vendor of the row displayed second-rate commodities and a price list while first-rate commodities were kept away from that list so as they could be sold at high prices. During many days in a row, the market management board and market management cadres reminded all vendors that they must comply with the price posting decision. The board did a good job when it allowed some 30 meat vendors and many vermicelli vendors who had not registered for business to ply their trade in assigned places inside the market. It fined a number of merchants for not posting prices. It met separately with each commodity team to expound the need to post prices and sell at these listed prices. That



market has adopted a fine measure against a bad competition practice, by which those having money hoarded up goods for monopolistic resale. Nguyen thi Nga, market management board chairwoman, stated, "The Women's Union has educated women merchants that in order to sell at posted prices they must buy at reasonable ones, and that they must sell cheaper if they have bought cheaper. Competing for sources of goods causes loss of unity and raises prices."

As in Cua Van market, prices in Hoa market have been posted for each item, from areca, duck eggs, a bunch of joan sticks, a bundle of medicinal leaves for fumigation, peanuts, beans, to various kinds of meat, fish, food, and even fresh vegetables. Many vendors such as Mrs Nguyen thi Hat and Mrs Do thi Bot, in charge of dry commodity teams, have not only posted prices on all goods and sold them at posted prices, but they have also ensured accuracy in weighing and measuring, setting an example for others to follow.

Price posting in Cho No market is more meticulous. This is a large market with 24 selling teams, in addition to grain, food, vegetable and fruit rows where peasants display their products for sale. Cho No market holds a big gathering every 5 days, drawing even more sellers and shoppers. It is not easy to manage such a large market. Besides steady educational activities, the market management board has strictly carried out the price posting decision. First of all, it judiciously assigned vending places to suit the shopper's conveniences.

Stalls selling food, grain, and dry goods occupy places inside the building. A shopper who sees two crowded rows of meat vendors can be sure that meat is neither in short supply nor high-priced. On the rice vendors' row, a shopper can see a general price list as well as individual price tags affixed to each rice basket; at the poultry section price tags are affixed to coops; even wet commodities such as fresh vegetables carry individual price tags for all items: green spring onions, fragrant vegetables, lettuce, non-processed and chopped bamboo shoots... Ironware, pottery, chinaware, and footwear also display individual price tags. A shopper has no need to inquire about prices; by looking at the price tags he or she can decide to buy or not. After a few days of education and reorganization, the management board punished those who deliberately violated the price posting decision.

Nguyen thi Xuan, market management board acting chairwoman, informed us that on 6 June the board fined 23 meat vendors and 4 pork-entrail soup vendors for not posting prices and not observing posted prices, and that on June 7 it fined 69 vermicelli and food vendors for failure to register for trade or to post prices. Due to energetic market management work, commodity prices in Cho No were lower than that in many other markets.

At Nga Tu So and O Cho Dua markets, we noted that price posting work has been carried out; but that many meat, fish and grain vendors inside the market have not yet posted prices or have turned price lists upside down. Others have marked prices on a little piece of paper with pencil, or scrawled blurred figures with chalk. Prices at these two markets have not gone wild, but management work is not yet active.

At a small market at the foot of Dong Da Hill, no price tags were displayed on meat, egg and vegetables. In such markets as Hom, Ho, Dong Xuan-Bac Qua, Cua Nam, Hang Da..., one could see market management board cadres working even on Sunday. But we found none of them in Nga Tu So market. People said that the management board does not work on Sunday! It seems that price posting and market management in Dong Da Ward have not yet become a routine as with other wards.

Our visit to the markets indicated that work on price approval and price posting must be done with more care. Many markets have not set regulations on how to draw up price lists and on where to post them. Nor have they set up an organism to consider suggested prices for approval and posting. A pricing policy must be issued soon with maximum or minimum prices in accordance with individual market characteristics. For instance, processed food prices at Cua Nam market are higher than at Hom market; prices at O Cho Dua are somewhat unsatisfactory, because traditional ham vendors there have hidden papers showing officially-approved prices. A comparative look at markets close to each other showed that they all have experienced the phenomenon of "mother markets" giving birth to a number of "child markets."

"Mother markets" sell at posted prices while "child markets," scattered around them, sell at higher prices. Many sales points are quite centralized but not as well managed as the food stalls near the Ba Trieu crossroad, the rice stalls on Ngo Thi Nham Street, etc. Lack of uniformity will cause merchants inside the markets and those who comply with policies to be worried and jealous, making it difficult to avoid price instability. Moreover, many merchants and many stores along the streets and around the markets have not yet posted prices. They say they are awaiting approval! Why is this that merchants inside the markets have complied with official prices while merchants outside the markets, living in the same neighborhood and the same ward, are free to sell the same commodities at their own prices?

The effect of market management and price posting is obvious. The Hanoi people, especially salaried laborers, laud it. It is earnestly hoped that the responsible organs will work actively to make the capital's markets healthier and prices more stable with every passing day.

9213  
C90: 4209/374



## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### UNFAIR, IRRATIONAL PRICES CRITICIZED

Hanoi PHU NU VIETNAM in Vietnamese 20-26 May 81 p 2

[Column by Le Mai: "Still Unfair and Irrational"]

[Text] Retail prices of a number of essential items at state stores have gone up recently. For instance, a 1.5 liter thermos bottle tube costs 90 dong, a 32-watt table fan 130 dong, a pair of white plastic sandals between 55 and 60 dong, a Xuan Hoa chain 100 dong, a Type-1 Sao Vang tire 150 dong, etc. The raise is in line with the policy of adjusting sale prices to fit production expenses and general current prices and of aiming at encouraging the development of production.

However, the majority of cadres, workers and civil servants cannot afford to purchase goods at such prices. Therefore, the commercial sector has adopted the policy of continuing to reserve a fixed percentage of goods for selling at supply prices to cadres, workers and civil servants. But have these goods been distributed in conformity with the percentages? Have the percentages been proper? Many times one cannot know clearly who are the recipients of the distribution. Enterprises, installations and units have purchased goods on the basis of their canteen books and then have distributed the goods in their own ways: drawing lots, discussion and judgment, gifts or priority for this or that objective.... There have been persons allowed to purchase goods which they do not need or do not need yet and which they have resold at higher prices for profit. On the contrary, very needy persons have not been allowed to purchase supplied goods and, not knowing what else to do, they have had to purchase the goods at higher prices at state stores or from the distribution recipients, thereby seriously affecting their most basic family expenses.

How can such a distribution be called just and rational? Clearly, sale price adjustment is necessary in the present situation, but it must be counterbalanced by an adjustment that raises the income of cadres, workers and civil servants. While it is still impossible to solve this problem, we should continue to reserve an appropriate amount of goods for selling to state employees at supply prices. This is especially true concerning bicycle parts. Percentages, criteria and objectives should be announced publicly; for instance, in how many months one is entitled to purchase a pair of bicycle tires, etc., so that goods can reach consumers directly and without being skimmed off and distributed arbitrarily through intermediaries as is currently happening. Also, there should be no separate ways of solution such as the case of a number of enterprises and installations which have used a number of items on hand to obtain, through "two way exchange," goods from other units, such as electric fans, thermos bottles, plastic sandals, bicycle parts, etc., thus

setting up private "merchandise stocks" for distribution among themselves. There have been families receiving several thermos bottles and several electric fans; of course, they had to resell them to "increase income."

This then is more irrational, causing considerable differences in distribution and creating special privileges and profits for a number of sectors, enterprises and installations. And the cadres, workers and civil servants who do not belong to these sectors and installations do not know where to turn to receive goods!

This is a problem which the commercial sector needs to solve satisfactorily in order to stabilize the living conditions of the cadres, workers and civil servants, thereby enabling the brothers and sisters to be more at ease in production and work.

8418

CSO: 4209/349

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### BENEFITS FOR THOSE MOVING TO NEW ECONOMIC ZONES DESCRIBED

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese 12-18 May 81 p 7

[Article by Tran Duy Tan and Thanh Ha, New Lands and New Economic Zones, General Department, Ministry of Agriculture: "Five Responses to Those Wanting to Move to Northern Ha Tien and the Mekong Delta"]

[Text] To friends Tran Van Minh (Postal Box 1A7115 Lang Son, Le Viet Cuong (Postal Box 4T267 Hanoi, Nguyen Tu Lep (Bac Thai Forestry Products Transportation Corporation) and many others:

1. The northern provinces have the duty of providing the new economic zones in the Mekong delta with materiel and people. Particularly, the northern Ha Tien-Kien Giang rice project, sponsored by our Group, will reclaim waste land and open more than 20 state farms and is assigned to six principal provinces; Thai Binh, Hai Hung, Ha Bac, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh and Vinh Phu.

2. Those friends wanting to go build new economic zones in the Mekong delta as well as in northern Ha Tien are to apply at the new economic zone committee of the province or district of their residence. If your province or district does not have a new economic zone committee yet, you should apply at the agriculture service or office, stating your wishes; and you will be guided as to the necessary procedures. Armymen who have fulfilled their obligation and have been discharged or reassigned to another sector, workers and cadres are to apply at the installations mentioned above in the locality of their residence.

You can write down and send your wishes to your local province or district Youth Union for help and guidance. You can also send your wishes to TIEN PHONG newspaper, which stands ready to help fulfill your wishes.

3. You can bring your family along.

4. Initial financial assistance:

--Departing persons are granted a subsidy for travel tickets, for the fare for 500 kg of baggage for each household moving from the north to the south or for 800 kg of baggage when moving within the northern provinces or within the southern ones, and for traveling expenses.

--Each needy family is granted a subsidy of 100 to 150 dong for the purchase of necessary articles.

--Each household is granted a subsidy of 700 to 900 dong for the building of a 20 to 30 square meter residence. In zones with scarce building materials, this subsidy can be increased to 1,300 dong.

--Each household is granted a subsidy of 100 dong for well digging expenses or for water container purchasing. In the localities where means of transportation are boats, each household is granted a subsidy of 100 dong for transportation boat purchasing.

--In regions of collective economy, each laborer is provided with two appropriate production tools.

**Merchandise supply:** Before departing you can purchase all the merchandises for which ration stamps have been issued. Besides, primary laborers leaving provinces or low-land districts for districts of mountain regions, islands, uncultivated coastal regions, and deeply flooded regions in the Mekong delta can purchase a number of items at supply prices and without having to hand in ration stamps, such as cotton blankets and cotton jackets (if going to the northern mountain regions or to the islands), knit blankets and knit coats (if going to other places), mosquito nets, mats, sanitary articles for woman, nylon for rain, four meters of cloth for work clothes for each laborer, etc.

**Concerning health protection:** In the first three years, you are granted a subsidy for purchasing preventive and curative medicines at the standard of .50 dong/person/month (issued to the primary level public health installation for management and use). Hospitalization is free of charge (you have to hand in grain only).

**Concerning education:** The state assures that your children will have schools for study. Pupils who follow their families to new economic zones for good are selected for entrance to training schools on the basis of the policy reserved for children of the minority peoples living in the same localities.

**Grain:** You can purchase grain on the basis of the standard: 18 kg in rice equivalent/month for a primary laborer; 16 kg in rice equivalent/month for an secondary laborer; dependent family members (children below work age, old persons beyond work age or physically weak) can purchase grain in accordance with set standards.

**Encouraged to engage in family economy:** Depending on the land situation of each zone and the planning of each production unit, each cooperative member family is given from 360 to 1,500 square meters and each family of cadres, workers and civil servants is given from 300 to 1,000 square meters of land for housing, cultivation and animal husbandry.

You have the right to use your products.

5. Please read TIEN PHONG, no. 14, week of 7-13 April 1981, which introduces the rice zones of northern Ha Tien and the Mekong delta.

8418

CSO: 4209/349



## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### NEED FOR IMPROVEMENT IN RETAIL SALES METHODS IN HANOI DESCRIBED

Hanoi PHU NU VIETNAM in Vietnamese 22-28 Apr 81 p 7

[Article by Tran Trung Thu: "It Is Necessary to Improve the Retail Method"]

[Text] Passing by vegetable, fruit and food retail counters during office hours, I noticed many workers and civil servants of various installations standing in lines. It happened that a group of five or seven women from one organ came to stand in line for a moment to meet the requirements and then returned to their work one after another, leaving behind one or two persons to keep their places in line. Talking to them, I learned that these women were very anxious while being in line awaiting for their turns to purchase vegetables, fruit and food (fish, meat, fish sauce) during the work hours of their units. However, if they had worked seriously at their installations and come to the retail counters only at the end of work hours, they would have been unable to purchase any goods. One woman showed me her family's vegetable purchase card. It still had numbers twenty and higher intact while the retail counter was announcing vegetable sales for number thirty seven. "Although I have the card, I am unable to purchase vegetables from the state stores. I have to purchase them on the outside at prices that are four and five times higher," said the woman.

I passed by state stores before and after the work hours of installations. The universal situation is as follows:

Before workers' and civil servants' working hours, it seems that the stores have no goods to sell yet. Pork arrives at retail counters no earlier than eight o'clock in the morning. Fish sauce, fish and beancake arrive even later. Merchandise retail stores are open, but the store clerks are still busy with goods receiving; therefore, customers actually cannot purchase goods during the period from 0630 to 0800 hours in the morning.

After the end of working hours, all the goods are sold out. A number of counters are closed then. Those still open again have large gatherings of people standing in lines. A state store clerk explained, "Goods are limited in quantity, we can quit as soon as the goods are sold out. Therefore, if goods were to be held so as to be sold only after the end of working hours, we would have to stop working very late."

Faced with such a situation in which the stores in Hanoi have not yet rationally organized goods retail, a number of installations and units have had to "be flexible" and let their workers and cadres go shopping during working hours.

We suggest that the trade sector in Hanoi study retail sales methods and have goods selling hours that are consistent with the present conditions of normal working hours, thereby contributing to solving the difficulties in the living conditions of cadres, workers and civil servants.

8418

CSO: 4209/349

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### DECREE ISSUED ON CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT

BK150357 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] In order to promote capital construction, on 6 June the Council of Ministers issued Decree No 232-CP promulgating regulations on the management of capital construction. These regulations will be uniformly implemented nationwide.

The management of capital construction must faithfully reflect the line of building socialism and the economic and cultural development policy of our party and state. This is aimed at ensuring the best use of capital, national resources, labor, land and all other production potentials for the purpose of successfully building the material and technical bases of socialism. All policies on and plans for investment in capital construction must ensure a balanced and harmonious development of the economy, the building of a rational and effective economic structure for each specific period of time, increased social products and national income, and meeting the growing demands of society.

The regulations, comprising 7 chapters and 50 articles, clearly define the processes of preparing for investment and construction, building and installing, managing capital, granting bonuses and applying penalties. The contents of the regulations are focused on resolving the following problems: defining the basic requirements and principles of construction management; the scope, purposes and order of capital construction; responsibility for investment capital; improving the preparations for investment; providing economic-technical bases to support correct investment decisions and policies; planning; improving the construction and installation contractual system; clearly defining the responsibilities of investors and construction and installation contractors in the various stages of preparation for construction and installation; capital management and the application of economic rewards and penalties.

CSO: 4209/391

## **ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE**

### **BRIEFS**

**TAY NINH GRAIN TAX**--In this year's 10th-month crop season, Tay Ninh Province has collected 6,200 tons of paddy in taxes--a triple increase over the same period last year. Over the past 6 months the province has also collected and purchased 2,200 tons of peanut oil, 2,000 tons of sugar, almost 200 tons of pork and thousands of tons of dried fish and beans. [BK070613 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 Jul 81]

**PHU KHANH BANK LOANS**--During the first 5 months of 1981 the Phu Khanh provincial banking sector has given out loans totalling almost 300 million dong to the grain, trade and maritime products sectors, making it possible for them to collect, purchase and keep their products under state control. Thanks to this service by the provincial banking sector, Phu Khanh has been able to purchase over 35,000 tons of grain--representing more than 60 percent of the annual plan--and nearly 6,000 tons of maritime products since early this year. [BK070613 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 Jul 81]

CSO: 4209/391



## AGRICULTURE

### SURVEY OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES AS OF MID-APRIL

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Apr 81 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Forty Percent of 5th-Month and Spring Rice Area Receives 3rd Phase Weeding. Rice Growing Well; Quang Nam-Da Nang: Sweet Potato Yield Nearly Six Tons Per Hectare"]

[Text] According to the Statistics General Department, by 15 April the northern provinces finished the second weeding of 906,665 hectares of 5th-month and spring rice, completing 86.6 percent of the sown and transplanted area much faster than last year. The spring rice area that has received a third weeding totals 419,307 hectares, 40 percent of the sown and transplanted area (during the same period last year, 15.5 percent received [a third weeding]). The provinces of Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, Haiphong and Vinh Phu, Hanoi and the provinces in old region 4 have completed the second weeding. The provinces are vigorously shifting to the third weeding. By means of contracts with workers, the weeding rate is fairly fast compared to other years. The rice is being fertilized and being weeded in a timely manner and is growing and developing well. Uniformity in the fields is increasing. Ha Nam Ninh province has conducted field classification and nearly 50 percent achieved good rice area [status]. The cooperatives are organizing paddy visits and are specifically dividing them into rice types for fertilization procedures.

In addition to weeding and perforating the mud, cooperatives are energetically moving organic fertilizer to the fields. On the average, one hectare of rice receives 5.3 tons of fertilizer; and many provinces fertilize heavily, such as Vinh Phu; 7.5 tons, Thai Binh: 7.1 tons, Haiphong: 6.8 tons and Hanoi: 6.2 tons.

The area of rice affected by insects is growing as we enter the time when the rice is preparing to go into boot and head.

According to the Statistics General Department, the rate of progress in harvesting the winter-spring rice in the southern provinces is slower than last year. The total rice area harvested by 15 April was 306,000 hectares, or 52.3 percent of the area sown and transplanted. Long An, Tien Giang and Hau Giang provinces are nearly finished harvesting.

The southern provinces also are busy working on the summer-autumn crop and sowing and transplanting the early 10th-month rice.

This spring the farmers of Quang Nam-Da Nang province grew 18,000 hectares of sweet potatoes and thousands of hectares of vegetables and beans of all kinds. Through intensive cultivation, heavy fertilization, timely prevention of disease and insect damage, and especially because of water sprinkling, the sweet potatoes are yielding an average of nearly six tons per hectare.

Tam Ky district grew 2,100 hectares of sweet potatoes and attained an average yield of 75 quintals per hectare. Thang Binh district harvested 1,800 of a total of 3,500 hectares of spring sweet potatoes with a yield of 65 quintals [per hectare].

Besides 2,000 tons of paddy that Thang Binh district delivered to the storehouses, the farmers sold 700 tons of potatoes to the state. The district is endeavoring to fulfill a grain obligation of 3,500 tons. Besides the two districts of Tam Ky and Thang Binh which grew the most sweet potatoes in the province, Hoa Vang, Dai Loc, Dien Ban and Duy Xuyen districts, which are rice areas, also grew nearly 6,000 hectares [of sweet potatoes] with an average yield of 55 quintals. In the spring crop alone, Quang Nam-Da Nang may achieve a yield of 100,000 tons of sweet potatoes and thousands of tons of maize and potatoes of all sorts.

9019

CSO: 4209/317

## AGRICULTURE

### INITIAL RESULT OF PRODUCT CONTRACTING FOR RICE FARMING EVALUATED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 May 81 pp 1,4

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture has evaluated the initial result of the implementation of the system of product contracting for rice farming as follows:

Many provinces and cities in the delta, midlands and (former) Region 4 have organized, among cooperatives and their members, the dissemination of the directive of the Party Central Committee Secretariat and the instructive circular of the Ministry of Agriculture on the improvement of the contract system. Sixteen provinces have opened crash training course for the benefit of 85,000 cadres including 82,000 belonging to the provinces of the delta, midlands and former Region 4. The number of cooperative cadres and production unit cadres undergoing training is 51,500.

A survey of the situation conducted during meetings and at the abovementioned training courses and a short-term inspection carried out in 10 provinces and cities (Vinh Phu, Ha Bac, Hai Hung, Haiphong and Nghe Tinh) have revealed that the application of the system of product contracting for rice farming with labor groups and laborers has been welcomed and boldly accepted by most cooperatives and their members and has given rise to a seething and realistic movement for productive labor during the winter-spring production season.

#### 1. Number of Cooperatives Applying the System of Product Contracting for Rice Farming.

According to preliminary statistics, the product contract system has been applied by 3,581 cooperatives out of a total of 4,335--that is, more than 80 percent of the total number of cooperatives in the delta, midlands and former Region 4 and covering about 70 percent of the rice area of the provinces concerned. The number of [product contracting] cooperatives is nearly 600 out of a total of 618--that is, 97 percent--in Thanh Hoa; 173 out of a total of 183--that is, 96 percent--in Ha Son Binh; 500 out of a total of 535--that is, 95 percent--in Ha Bac; 515 out of a total of 567--that is, 91.8 percent--in Ha Nam Ninh; 162 out of a total of 168--that is, 96 percent--in Haiphong; 721 out of a total of 834--that is, 84 percent--in Nghe Tinh; 328 out of a total of 420--that is, 78 percent--in Hai Hung; 208 out of a total of 302--that is, 67 percent--in Hanoi; 277 out of a total of 425--that is, 64.7 percent--in Vinh Phu; and 107 out of a total of 282--that is, 38 percent--in Thai Binh.

Generally speaking, all the three categories of cooperatives (advanced/good, average, and weak) have rapidly applied the system of product contract with labor groups and laborers.

The method generally applied by cooperatives is to let out work on contract with laborers aided by labor groups while the method of letting out work on contract with specific labor groups has been applied only sporadically by every province. The provinces where many cooperatives have let out work on contract with labor groups are Hai Hung with 47 cooperatives out of a total of 415, Vinh Phu with 43 cooperatives out of a total of 425, Thai Binh with 24 cooperatives out of a total of 282 and Ha Nam Ninh with 30 cooperatives out of a total of 560. Many localities which have let out work on contract with labor groups will shift to the method of contracting with laborers in the next 10th-month agricultural season.

Of the total number of cooperatives applying the contract system, about 80 to 90 percent have let out 100 percent of the farmland area on contract and 10 to 20 percent have let out on contract only part of their farmland area. Most cooperatives have established contracts with labor groups and laborers for the carrying out of these three tasks: transplanting, crop tending, and product harvesting and delivery. A number of cooperatives have let out on contract only two tasks such as transplanting and tending the crop or tending the crop and harvesting and delivering the product.

The method applied by the mountainous provinces is to experimentally implement the product contract system among the lowland cooperatives. Quang Ninh has done so in 83 of its 175 lowland cooperatives, Hoang Lien Son in 42 cooperatives, Bac Thai in 56 cooperatives, Ha Tuyen in 29 cooperatives, Cao Bang in 5 cooperatives and so forth.

The coastal provinces in Central Vietnam and the Central Highlands provinces have also experimentally applied the system of product contract for rice farming among their cooperatives. Nghia Binh is doing so in 25 cooperatives. For the Nam Bo provinces, the [Party Central Committee] Secretariat has assigned the Ministry of Agriculture, the [Central Committee] Agriculture Department and the provincial party committees to do this experiment among a number of production collectives and cooperatives.

## 2. Initial Effect of the Product Contract System

The initial effect of the product contract system is evident in the current winter-spring agricultural season.

a. It has attracted the majority of cooperative members and their families and made them enthusiastic about productive labor.

Among the cooperatives applying the product contract system, the number of people participating in works has increased by about 20 to 30 percent. According to a report by Xuan Thuy District (Ha Nam Ninh), 5,600 laborers who rarely went out to work in the past have now zealously begun to work after accepting contracts. In Dien Chau District (Nghe Tinh), 7,800 laborers who formerly passed themselves off as sick and weak people have now gone to work cheerfully after accepting contracts



and so forth. The daily working time has increased by 50 to 60 percent (from 5-6 hours to 8-9 hours) and the daily work productivity has also increased by a half or has even doubled.

Consequently, the winter-spring production season has been carried out at a high rate in areas applying the product contract system. The transplanting stage has been completed 10 to 15 days earlier than in the past years and has been carried out during the most favorable period on about 90 percent of the cultivated area. Cooperatives have done this job at an equal rate which is rather conspicuous. It has been noted in every province that weak cooperatives are trying to move forward.

b., Better implementation of the production program and technical progress has been ensured.

The various tasks involved in farming have been done successively and with a higher quality according to the production program drawn up by cooperatives; these tasks include careful soil preparations, proper handling of seeds and seedlings, transplanting with a correct density, use of more and better fertilizers, reduction of the number of fields where transplanting is carried out without fertilization, careful weeding and mud aeration, satisfactory embankment to keep water, prompt detection and control of harmful insects and diseases and so forth.

The masses have become aware of the need to apply technical progress. Many cooperatives have on their own called on the Grain Crop Institute and state (rice) strains farms to exchange for new types of seeds. Everyone has paid attention to satisfactorily using strains, sowing seeds and tending seedlings. In many areas, cooperative members have displayed self-enlightenment in rolling nitrate fertilizer into balls and applying them onto the riceplant roots.

In general, riceplants have so far grown well and evenly and promise a bumper harvest owing to a better implementation of production regulations and technical progress and also to favorable weather conditions.

c. Expenditures have been reduced and materials used effectively.

Since transplanting has been carried out with a greater density on each square meter, the quantity of seed paddy used for each hectare has increased by about 20 to 30 percent as compared with the past; nevertheless, there have been fewer instances of seed deterioration caused by inadequate care in soaking, warming up and sowing seeds, uprooting seedlings and so forth. In each of the previous agricultural seasons, tens of thousands of tons of seed paddy were spoiled by many cooperatives; this shortcoming has now been eliminated. In the past years, the Phuc Son cooperative (Ha Bac) usually lacked seeds—up to 52 tons in some years; this year, it needs only 41 tons though the rice-grown area has been increased and transplanting carried out with a greater density.

Ha Nam Ninh Province has envisaged a 15- to 20-percent cutback over the previous season in the expenditures to be incurred in buying small tools.

The Ministries of Power and Water Conservancy have reported that the Red River delta provinces have substantially reduced the use of electricity to irrigate

fields during the current winter-spring season. This is due to the favorable weather conditions but the application of the product contract system has also contributed to the economical use of electricity in irrigation. Though cut down by 20 percent, the amount of electricity used has proven sufficient to irrigate a larger area than in the previous winter-spring seasons because water has been used more rationally without being allowed to overflow field embankments.

d. Material-technical bases have been strengthened.

Many cooperatives applying the product contract system have increased the number of necessary material bases such as works to draw water into each and every field, draft power, seed handling installations, improved carts and so forth. Cooperatives in Nghi Loc District (Nghe Tinh) have increased their herd of draft buffalos and oxen by 1,500 (excluding those owned by cooperative members' households); the Vu Thang cooperative (Thai Binh) has added 42 to its buffalo herd; after applying the product contract system for 2 years, the Hien Ninh cooperative (Hanoi) has increased its buffalo herd by 220 and has acquired many more improved carts. The Giao Huong cooperative (Ha Nam Ninh) has had 340 improved carts more. Where warehouses, drying yards and threshers exist and electric power is supplied, these facilities have been properly managed, used and even increased at the cooperative members' request. Localities which own pig sties and farms but have suffered heavy losses have usually shifted to the method of letting out animal husbandry on contract with cooperative members' households in order to obtain higher economic effectiveness, have kept only a sufficient number of concentrated sties and farms to raise breeding sows and pigs and have put the remainder to more realistic use.

All cooperative members have bought additional handtools such as sickles, mattocks, shovels, knives, buckets and so on to provide each laborer with handtools when necessary.

e. The area, contract productivity and targeted output of the winter-spring season have all increased.

Concerning area, the cooperatives applying the product contract system have, generally speaking, fulfilled or overfulfilled the plan norm by cultivating the entire arable area and by fully using pieces of land left after excavation and surveying. Many cooperatives have increased the rice cultivated area. In Ha Bac, the cooperative of Phi Mo (Lang Giang District) has increased the cultivated area by 5 percent and those in Que Vo District have obtained an increase of 310 hectares. In Vinh Phu, the area increase is 719 hectares for Tam Dao District, 427 hectares for Tam Thanh District and 275 hectares for Phong Chau District. Compared with the area cultivated in the 1980 winter-spring season, the entire province of Nghe Tinh has obtained a 12-percent increase, the entire province of Ha Son Binh an 8,000-hectare increase, Haiphong City a 111-hectare increase and so forth.

Concerning the productivity achieved under the contract system, cooperatives have generally obtained an average increase of 10 to 20 percent over the productivity achieved in the winter-spring season in the past 3 to 5 years. The weak cooperatives have attained a fairly high productivity. In Ha Nam Ninh, the Giao Huong cooperative (Xuan Thuy District) has obtained a 40-percent increase and the Gia Thang cooperative (Hoang Long District) a 60-percent increase over the average

productivity in the previous winter-spring seasons. Compared with the net productivity achieved in the previous winter-spring seasons, the contract productivity has increased by about 20 percent for all cooperatives in a number of districts in Ha Nam Ninh, by over 23 percent for those in certain districts in Vinh Phu and by 20 to 30 percent for those in certain districts in Ha Son Binh.

Moreover, it is deemed possible for cooperative members in many areas to overfulfill the contract [productivity] norms by 10 to 15 percent.

Concerning the volume of production, it is envisaged that many localities will obtain an increase in the yield of the current winter-spring rice crop as a result of an increase in both cultivated area and productivity under the contract system.

f. The sense of responsibility, self-consciousness and spirit of collective ownership of cooperative members and cadres have been developed resulting in solidarity and mutual understanding between cooperative members and cadres.

Under the product contract system, specific work assignment and close cooperation have been achieved between the management boards and production units and cooperative members, and the responsibilities and interests of each level and individual during the process of working for the end product have been defined. All that induces everyone to heighten his sense of responsibility, self-consciousness and spirit of collective ownership while carrying out the task entrusted.

### 3. Shortcomings and Their Causes

An inspection conducted in 10 provinces has revealed the presence of deviations and shortcomings everywhere and has pointed to the need for continued study of a number of problems requiring perfection. Far from stemming from the very nature of the new system of product contract, these deviations and shortcomings have been due to an improper application of this system and can, therefore, be overcome. Outstanding are the following problems:

a. The contract allocation of fields is still carried out in an incongruous and patchy manner and does not reach the right targets in certain areas.

Because of their wish to entrust by contract all categories of fields to labor groups in an equal and simple fashion while failing to set a truly correct norm and yield for each piece of field, many localities have let out fields on contract in an incongruous and patchy manner, which has compelled each laborer to go and work at many places and has made it necessary to build banks to divide each field into numerous plots. Though the building of temporary banks to separate small portions of a large field is necessary to intensive cultivation and to the contract allotment of fields to laborers and though this task is not intended to mince fields, it must be restricted to the strict minimum.

In the contract assignment of fields to their members, a number of cooperatives have failed to correctly implement the guidelines of the Ministry of Agriculture and have thus allocated fields on the basis of jobs, shares, average share in common labor or in the labor performed to cultivate crops and so forth. This method of contract allocation of fields has badly reflected not only on labor



assignment for comprehensive production development and for the execution of other cooperative tasks but also on the rice plants' yield.

b. Contract productivity has not yet been fixed rationally

In certain localities, cooperatives have fixed a too high or too low contract productivity norm. Due to an insufficient understanding of the new contract system or to a desire to abide by the productivity norm published in statistics, some comrades in charge of agricultural affairs at the provincial or district level have proposed that any cooperative applying the new contract system should fix a contract productivity norm equal to the productivity norm published in the statistics plus an increase of 10 to 15 percent. But there are great discrepancies--sometimes of 30 to 40 percent--between the productivity norm published in statistics and the really obtained productivity. Therefore, the good and advanced cooperatives dare not apply the new contract system or, if they do, they will set too high a productivity norm which makes cooperative members less enthusiastic. On the contrary, cooperatives in a number of districts--especially in regions which reaped poor harvests in the recent agricultural seasons--have not only set a too low contract productivity norm but also loosely managed the farmland area to enable cooperative members to eagerly and freely intensify production to make up for the recent poor harvest and so on. Setting either a too high or too low contract productivity norm is incorrect and does not ensure correlation among the three types of interests.

c. Buffaloes and oxen have not been rationally managed and used.

Though quite insufficient in many cooperatives, the draft power has not yet been properly organized and managed. For this reason, plowing and harrowing were formerly carried out in a slipshod manner or the transplanting period had to be prolonged. Ever since the application of the new contract system, cooperative members demand that the soil be prepared carefully and the transplanting task done on schedule--which makes the problem of draft power more critical. In view of this situation, a number of cooperatives have entrusted buffaloes and oxen to labor groups for rotation use not regulated by the production unit's plan for soil preparations. Since the management and use of buffaloes and oxen are not subjected to specific and tight regulations, these animals have been overworked without receiving adequate care and additional fodder. The death rate of buffaloes and oxen in the current winter-spring season is higher than the number of those discarded yearly in the past; this has occurred in certain cooperatives and especially in those which badly lack draft power and which have improperly managed and employed buffaloes and oxen.

d. Many tasks directly guided by cooperatives and production units have not yet been carried out satisfactorily.

According to reports from various provinces, because the directive of the [Party Central Committee] Secretariat and the instructive circular of the Ministry of Agriculture were issued belatedly, only about 50 percent of the total number of cooperatives applying the product contract system in the current winter-spring rice farming season have received close guidance while about 50 percent of them have had to implement this system on their own. Consequently, of all the tasks assumed by cooperatives and production units, four or five have been satisfactorily



carried out by more than 60 percent of the total number of cooperatives and only two or three have been well done by more than 30 percent of the total number of cooperatives. Only about 5 to 7 percent of the total number of cooperatives have entrusted all types of work to their members. In these areas, cooperatives and production units have merely set contract norms and provided partial assistance with regard to soil preparations, irrigation and chemical fertilizer (if available).

In cooperatives and production units which have understood and directly guided the tasks requiring concentrated efforts according to the spirit of the directive of the Secretariat and the instructive circular of the Ministry of Agriculture, there still are deviations to be corrected and perplexities to be studied and resolved concerning such problems as handling and preservation of strains, the handling of seeds and seedlings, the proportioning of stable manure between areas having a surplus of manpower and those lacking it, a rational transplanting density for each rice strain and each type of field according to different technical regulations, and the specific definition of the responsibility of state agencies for supplying electricity, gasoline, oil, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and sprayers according to plan and for carrying out tractor supplying contracts and others in order to ensure the application of the contract system by cooperatives and so forth.

To date, there have been more data to assert that the implementation of the system of product contract with labor groups and laborers in agricultural cooperatives including the rice farming ones according to Directive No 100 of the Party Central Committee Secretariat is a very correct move which will certainly bring about a good result. The initial positive effects are conspicuous and considered principal while the deviations and shortcomings are merely secondary and can be overcome.

9332

CSO: 4209/331

## AGRICULTURE

### EDITORIAL STRESSES PAYMENTS FOR PRODUCT CONTRACTS IN STATE FARMS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 May 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Payments for Product Contracts in State Farms"]

[Text] As a component of the state economy, the state farm sector carries out production and business according to a plan and is provided with capital, materials and wage funds by the state in order to perform production. The duty and responsibility of each state farm are to effectively use land, labor and various means and to deliver to the state the exact amount of products specified in the plan.

To be able to produce, state farms--unlike other material producing sectors--must observe a production cycle of 3 or 6 months, or of 1 to many years and must perform many related production tasks. At a time when production is carried out mainly by manual labor, human beings almost have to stand in for machines to carry out heavy works. To achieve a high labor productivity, it is, therefore, of primary importance to pay attention to human labor, to fully exploit it, to closely associate it with the use of tools and to link the producer's responsibility with each production task and with the end product. The state farm sector has implemented the system of payments for contract works under various forms such as letting out work on contract with fixed norms, letting out each production stage on contract and payments for end-product contracts. However, these methods of payment are still imperfect and replete with shortcomings and wages are still dissociated from the end product.

To correct the abovementioned state of affairs, the state farm sector is broadening the application of the system of payments for completed-product contracts. Though different crops are grown and different breeds of livestock raised by state farms, a thing common to these crops and breeds is the fact that their end products are fixed. For example, the product of the tea producing sector is a ton of fresh tea buds, that of the rubber producing sector a ton of fresh latex and that of the hog raising sector the number of breeding piglets or a ton of meat hog. On the basis of the characteristics and nature of each type of product, state farms may entrust the collective (production units or teams) or individual laborers with the production of a certain quantity of products with fixed quality. Each individual or each small collective comprised of production teams or units may be entrusted with tending and managing a given plot or area grown with perennial and annual plants and with harvesting the products and subsequently delivering them to the state farms according to the norms specified in the contract. The unit or laborer fulfilling the planned product norm will be paid all the expenditures incurred

(wages and other expenses); if they surpass the product norm, they will receive a reward in money or kind depending on the nature of the product.

Broadening the application of the system of payments for completed-product contracts has resulted in enabling state farms to take more initiatives to develop production and business and has made laborers feel responsible for the end product. The state has received a larger amount of product and the laborers have enthusiastically competed in increasing labor productivity and have reaped a higher income. The three-interest principle has been fully implemented. This new and complex task requires a close guidance, the presence of a strengthened managerial apparatus and the correct application of various systems and policies coupled with rational economic-technical norms formulated on a scientific basis.

Payments for completed-product contracts is a progressive form of payment of wages as well as an effective economic measure aimed at fully using the labor and land potentials to obtain an everincreasing amount of products and to ensure correct implementation of the state plan.

9332

CSD: 4209/331

## AGRICULTURE

### CIRCULARS ISSUED ON AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT

BK081510 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0545 GMT 8 Jul 81

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 8 July]

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture has issued circulars Nos 10 and 12 providing guidance for the implementation of Decisions Nos 25-CP and 26-CP on a number of measures aimed at developing the entrepreneurial rights and financial autonomy of state-run enterprises, expanding the payment of contract-based and product-based wages, and applying various forms of bonuses in state-run agricultural enterprises.

There are more than 1,000 state-run agricultural enterprises in the country, including more than 300 state farms and 700 agricultural stations and plantations. These establishments--which have a 250,000-man work force and control as many as 1 million hectares of arable land, some 200,000 hectares of which have been put under cultivation--are playing an increasingly important role in our country's agriculture.

Developing the results they have obtained, all state-run agricultural enterprises unanimously agree that it is necessary to expand the implementation of Decisions Nos 25-CP and 26-CP. Many of them have suggested that prices should be improved and investments should be concentrated on major projects while necessary measures should be adopted by the financial, banking, communications and transportation, and supply sectors to provide better service for all localities and enterprises in terms of business management. This is necessary to achieve better economic results and amass ever bigger profits.

CSO: 4209/391



## AGRICULTURE

### SRV DECISION ON LAND RECLAMATION

BK150414 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Jun 81 pp 1, 4

[Passage within slantlines denotes boldface as published]

[Text] On 16 June 1981, the Council of Ministers issued Decision No 254-CP supplementing policy on encouraging land reclamation. The decision is designed to encourage localities and production bases with virgin and fallow land to accept more laborers for land reclamation and vigorously encourage individual or collective laborers in areas of insufficiently cultivated land and in jobs for nonagricultural laborers to resettle, together with their families and by their own capital and efforts, in areas with more virgin and fallow land.

The decision consists of four main parts: the tasks and interests of land reclaimers; the tasks and interests of cooperatives or production collectives with members leaving or coming for land reclamation; the tasks of central organizations; and the tasks and power of people's committees of various echelons.

On the tasks and interests of land reclaimers, the decision specifies: People leaving for land reclamation /using their own capital in the main,/ can leave under the name of the collective, such as the cooperative or the production collective, or under the name of their individual family. These people are exempted from agricultural taxes and grain obligations levied on products yielded from their newly reclaimed land from 3 to 15 years depending on each region. Agricultural products yielded from this land, if they are not products under the state monopoly, are allowed to be sold at the local markets. Families leaving for land reclamation under this category are also exempted from the duty of selling slaughter hogs to the state as stipulated in Decision No 311-CP dated 1 October 1980, and their agricultural products will be purchased by the state at the agreed-upon prices.

After giving details on those who are eligible to buy food from the state at distribution prices--from the day of their arrival at the new places--and specifying other interests of land reclaimers, the Council of Ministers' decision also stipulates tasks of land reclaimers. These include a correct implementation of the regulations on procedures regarding the application for land allocation and permission for resettlement; and scrupulous implementation of the law on land and preservation of forest, and measures in protecting and developing land and forest in accordance with guidance provided by agricultural and forestry sectors. Land

which has been approved for reclamation must be turned into arable soil within 12 months. After 3 years from the date when the allocated land was granted, resettlers must basically complete the improvement of virgin and fallow land by turning it into ricefields, orchards and forests. They must fulfill their obligations in paying taxes, selling agricultural products to the state as well as fulfilling their labor and military obligations after a period of exemption.

The decision clearly specifies tasks and interests of cooperatives and production collectives with members leaving or coming for land reclamation which include tasks of those cooperatives and production collectives with a large number of laborers but with less land for cultivation; and interests of cooperatives and production collectives which receive laborers and the people into their organizations for land reclamation.

With respect to the tasks of the central organizations, after stipulating the tasks of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Land Management General Department [toongr cucj quan lys ruong] oants] and tasks of various sectors and localities including their power to clearly study and define areas of virgin and fallow land in order to use this information as a guide to formulate plans to send laborers for land reclamation, the Council of Ministers' decision also defines specifically the tasks of the ministries of food, labor and finance, and of the state commission for planning, the committee for the guidance of labor forces and population distribution, various managerial organizations and other central sectors. It says that in the framework of their power and responsibilities, these organizations must guide their branches in the localities to solve promptly all requests made by areas where there are laborers leaving or coming for land reclamation in accordance with the prescribed policy.

The decision also specifies the power and tasks of people's committees of various echelons, especially in localities with laborers and people leaving or coming for land reclamation. It says that these localities should establish brotherly relations between provinces, districts and villages in order to assist and accelerate the redistribution of the main workforce to solve the various problems which may arise.

The Council of Ministers' decision stresses: Redistribution of the workforce throughout the country is a strategic task of our national revolutionary cause and a very profound and comprehensive mass movement. Various branches and administrative echelons, when performing their tasks and implementing policies, must steadily and closely coordinate with mass organizations, the trade union, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the women's union and the collective peasants union to concretely develop the people's right to collective mastery and to mobilize cadres and the people to participate voluntarily in and contribute their efforts, capability and material power actively to this movement.

## AGRICULTURE

### RESETTLERS' BENEFITS, RESPONSIBILITIES

BK151205 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Jun 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] As reported by NHAN DAN on 23 June, the Council of Ministers has issued a decision to supplement the policy encouraging land reclamation. At the request of many readers, we would like to publish hereunder the full part dealing with the benefits and responsibilities of those engaged in land reclamation, as specified in the policy.

#### 1. Benefits:

People leaving for land reclamation chiefly at their own expense--whether as members of a collective (cooperative and production collective) or as members of an individual family--are equally entitled to the following benefits:

A. The lands allocated to collectives or individuals for reclamation will be exempted from agricultural tax and the obligation to sell agricultural products for the periods listed below:

Duration of exemption for agricultural tax and the obligation to sell agricultural products:

Zone	Newly Opened Land	Newly Restored Land
1. Provinces in the Mekong River Delta and Red River Delta	5 years	3 years
2. Provinces in eastern Nam Bo, the central highlands, and Bac Bo and Trung Bo mountain regions	7 years	5 years
3. Frontline districts of the provinces in the northern, northeastern and north-western mountain regions; off-shore island; and high mountain areas	15 years	10 years

B. Agricultural products yielded from the newly opened land, if not classified as those under state monopoly, can be sold at the local market.

According to this policy, families engaged in land reclamation for crop cultivation are also exempted from the obligation to sell slaughter hogs as stipulated in Decision No 311-CP dated 1 October 1980.

Meanwhile, they can sell their farm products to the state at agreed-upon prices.

C. Persons of the following categories are allowed to buy grain from the state at supplied prices (effective from the day of their arrival at the new resettlements):

- State workers and civil servants giving up their jobs to engage in land reclamation for crop cultivation and their dependents--who are eligible for grain supply--have the right to buy grain for 36 months, effective from the day of their resignation, according to the following criteria: main laborer, 18 kg per month; secondary laborer, 16 kg per month; other independents are allowed to buy this commodity according to the criteria provided for children and elderly people in non-agricultural sectors.

- The people leaving their cities or towns, for land reclamation have the right to buy grain for 12 months according to the following criteria: main laborer, 18 kg per month; secondary laborer, 16 kg per month; other dependents are allowed to buy according to the criteria provided for children and elderly people in non-agricultural sectors.

- Farmers leaving for land reclamation have the right to buy grain for a 6-month period according to the following criteria: main laborer, 18 kg per month; and secondary laborer, 16 kg per month. Their dependents are allowed to buy according to the criteria provided for children and elderly people in non-agricultural sectors.

- People leaving for land reclamation, if engaged chiefly in industrial crop cultivation and animal husbandry or afforestation and if they sign contracts to sell their farm products to the state, would be allowed to buy grain from the state according to Decision No 95-CP dated 27 March 1980, which applies to cooperatives and production collectives engaged in industrial crop cultivation.

D. Persons leaving for land reclamation outside their province or in other districts within the province, upon showing a letter of recommendation issued by the district people's committee, can buy train and bus tickets and sign contracts with transport enterprises for moving production materials and household effects to their new places of residence at priority precedence; transportation costs and freight charges involving the use of ordinary transportation means will be borne by the state.

E. Depending on the availability of land in each locality, land reclaimers will be allocated agricultural land on a per-capita basis. On the average, each person will get from 2,000 to 3,000 square meters for planting grain and various types



of short-term crops and for building housing. More land may be allocated for planting perennial trees and timber trees depending on the actual labor capability of each collective or household.

F. Resettlers will be entitled to the same benefits concerning education and medical care as local residents. If hospitalized, they will be exempt from paying hospital charges (including medicine and meal charges) during the first 3 years following their arrival in the new place of residence.

G. Resettlers are allowed to apply for bank loans at the lowest interest rates in accordance with the current credit policy for agricultural production in order to buy cattle, farm tools, seeds, breeding stock, equipment for processing products and producing construction materials, and so forth.

H. Resettlers are allowed to purchase or exploit local materials for building houses, stables and farm buildings in accordance with the local regulations.

I. Residents of municipalities and cities leaving for land reclamation, if unwilling to transfer their household records immediately to the new place of residence, are allowed to maintain their old residence registration for no more than 3 months pending stabilization of production and life in the new place of residence. Upon expiration of this period, their household records must be transferred permanently to the new place of residence. The transfer and registration of household records of land reclaimers, as required by the regulations established by the Ministry of Interior, are aimed at simultaneously ensuring public order and security and creating favorable conditions for the land reclaimers to engage in production.

K. [As published] During the first 3 years following their arrival in the new place of residence, land reclaimers are allowed to spend the required man-days for obligatory labor building public welfare facilities for their hamlets. Except in case of a general mobilization, resettlers of the military obligation age group are temporarily deferred from troop recruitment.

L. [As published] Personal property belonging to land reclaimers at their old place of residence will be liquidated by the land reclaimers themselves or with the help of cooperatives or production collectives.

## **2. Responsibilities:**

People leaving for land reclamation are charged with the following responsibilities:

A. Correctly implement the regulations on procedures regarding the application for land allocation and moving procedures.

B. Scrupulously implement the laws on land and forest preservation: and carry out measures for preserving and transforming land forests in accordance with the guidance provided by agricultural and forestry sectors.

C. Land which has been approved for grain production must be put under cultivation within no more than 12 months. After 3 years from the date when the allocated land is granted, resettlers must basically complete the transformation of virgin and fallow land into ricefields, orchards and forests.

D. Resettlers must fulfill their obligations to pay taxes and sell agricultural products to the state as well as their labor, military and other obligations after the period of exemption.

CSO: 4209/391

## AGRICULTURE

### HANOI REPORTS NATIONWIDE RICE PLANTING PROGRESS

BK111035 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Following the successful 5th-month spring crop season, the northern agricultural cooperatives are concentrating on growing the 10th-month crop more quickly than the same period last year.

The sowing of 10th-month rice seedlings has been completed in the north where the reserve rice seedlings are being sown. As the 10th-month rice seedlings are developing well, they will be transplanted without loss.

Continued efforts are being made in all localities to prevent and control insects. The rice transplanting has been completed on 391,000 hectares in various northern provinces. This figure includes 114,000 hectares of directly sown rice while the remaining area is planted with the early spring rice.

The transplanting rate in the delta provinces is still low, ranging between 6 and 28 percent of the area plan norm, while the season for transplanting the early 10th-month rice is nearing the end. Haiphong and Ha Bac have completed only one-third of their respective norms while Hanoi has fulfilled only 6 percent of its norm.

Some other localities are facing water problems. The area of transplanted rice in 5 provinces with water problems is up to 11,000 hectares. This figure includes 2,290 hectares in Ha Bac, 1,782 hectares in Haiphong, 1,568 hectares in Vinh Phu, 1,382 hectares in Hai Hung and 1,443 hectares in Bac Thai.

As of 5 July 1981, the 10th-month rice has been directly sown on 535,000 hectares in the southern provinces, fulfilling 26 percent of the area plan norm. Provinces from Thuan Hai southward have transplanted rice on 435,000 hectares or 24 percent of the norm. The transplanting rates are the highest in Gia Lai-Cong Tum with 78 percent, Dong Thap with 77.4 percent, An Giang with 74.7 percent, Lam Dong with 47.7 percent, Song Be with 33.5 percent and Kien Giang with 31 percent. They are the lowest in Minh Hai with 6.3 percent, Dong Nai with 3 percent and Cau Long with 1.8 percent.

The water level in the Mekong River is rising and adversely affecting the transplanting rate. Some newly transplanted areas are flooded.

CSJ: 4209/391

## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

**KIEN GIANG GRAIN COLLECTION**--Kien Giang Province has collected 105,000 tons of grain produced in the 10th-month crop season. This figure represents 70 percent of the planned norm and shows an increase of 35,000 tons over the same period last year. An Bien District alone has accounted for 28,510 tons. [BK121227 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Jun 81]

**CUU LONG GRAIN PROCUREMENT**--By the end of June Cuu Long Province had overfulfilled its grain procurement quota for the 10th-month and winter-spring crop seasons by almost 10 percent, bringing in an amount of grain twice larger than that of the same period last year. This achievement was possible thanks to the careful preparations made by the province before launching the grain procurement drive to ensure that all localities would deliver the prescribed quantities of grain in time to state granaries and that losses of grain would be minimum. [BK070613 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 2 Jul 81]

**NGHE TINH CROPS**--Embarking on the fall and 10th-month crop seasons, more than 86 percent of the agricultural cooperatives in Nghe Tinh Province have given out product-based contracts to groups and individual workers, resulting in the acceleration of production work. At present the province has planted various types of crops on more than 61,860 ha, including 57,000 ha of rice and 4,460 ha of subsidiary food crops. For the fall rice crop in particular, the province has planted almost 14,000 ha, fulfilling 116 percent of the plan and scoring a 9.7-percent increase over the same period last year. [BK080337 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 Jul 81]

**CUU LONG PLOWING**--Cuu Long Province is making all-round preparations for producing a bumper 10th-month rice crop. It has sent almost all state-owned tractors to the various production establishments to help them rapidly till the land for rice cultivation. By the end of June the entire province had plowed more than 50,000 ha of lands, covering over 27 percent of the area slated for the 10th-month rice crop. [BK080337 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 Jul 81]

**BEN TRE GRAIN COLLECTION**--By the end of June Ben Tre Province had procured 21,000 tons of paddy for the 10th-month and winter-spring crop seasons, fulfilling 56 percent of the annual plan and scoring an increase of 14,200 tons over the same period last year. Ben Tre City led the entire province in grain procurement by fulfilling 105 percent of the assigned quota. Next came Ba Tri and Thanh Phu Districts which had fulfilled from 90 to 92 percent of their annual plans. [BK080337 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Jul 81]



**AN GIANG GRAIN COLLECTION**--As of 28 June An Giang Province had procured 116,500 tons of paddy for the winter-spring crop season, fulfilling 140 percent of the plan. At present the province is continuing to procure grain at the average rate of 500 tons a day as preparations are being made to procure grain for the summer-fall crop season. [BK080337 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Jul 81]

**HO CHI MINH CITY STATE FARMS**--Some 12 worksites in various precincts and districts of Ho Chi Minh City have recently been incorporated into three state farms--An Tan, Nghi Xuan and An Ha. These state farms have opened up and put more than 1,000 hectares of virgin land under cultivation and harvested 221 hectares of sugarcane and some 100 hectares of pineapples. [BK121227 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Jul 81]

**PHU KHANH SUMMER-FALL RICE**--As of late June Phu Khanh Province had planted summer-fall rice on nearly 30,000 hectares, fulfilling 90 percent of the planned acreage. Thanks to prompt action by the provincial agricultural service and plant protection station, more than 4,000 hectares of this rice have been saved from being ravaged by insects and blight. [BK121227 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Jul 81]

**LANG SON 10TH-MONTH RICE**--To date Lang Son Province has transplanted 10th-month rice on more than 17,000 hectares, representing over 50 percent of the planned acreage. Along with planting this rice, agricultural cooperatives in the province have produced and moved some 11,000 tons of fertilizer to the ricefields and completed the first phase of weeding for almost 1,500 hectares. [BK121225 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Jul 81]

**NGHE TINH GRAIN DELIVERY**--By 7 July Nghe Tinh Province had delivered more than 60,700 tons of grain to state granaries, thus overfulfilling the grain collection norm for the 5th month-spring crop season by 1.1 percent. Yen Thanh District, which takes the lead in this work in the province, accounted for more than 7,600 tons. [BK121225 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 11 Jul 81] Representatives of various organs and mass organizations in Nghe Tinh Province recently held a meeting to hear a report on the success of the first session of the seventh National Assembly. On behalf of the cadres and people of the province, they pledged to step up production in order to achieve 710,000 tons of grain in 1981 while actively carrying out the struggle against negativism. [BK121225 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 11 Jul 81]

**NGHE TINH HOG RAISING**--To date as many as 460,000 families in Nghe Tinh Province have engaged in hog raising, an increase of 3 percent over the same period last year. As a result, the hog population in the province has now amounted to 709,500 head, an increase of more than 41,000 head over 1981. [BK121225 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Jul 81]

**BEN TRE RICE AREAS**--Ben Tre Province is zoning off areas for the cultivation of rice which include 27,000 hectares with fresh water, 25,500 hectares with brackish water, and 55,500 hectares with saline water. To date the province has completed this work on 44,200 hectares, thus bringing its total cultivated area in 1981 to 135,000 hectares. [BK121227 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Jul 81]

**HA TUYEN CATTLE**--The number of cattle raised by families in Ha Tuyen Province has now amounted to 81,000 head, an increase of more than 2 percent over the same period last year. In such border districts as Dong Van, Mao Vac and Xin Man, despite constant harassment by the Chinese troops, the total number of cattle has increased by 23 to 76 percent compared to the same period last year. [BK140955 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Jul 81]

**QUANG NAM-DANANG GRAIN OBLIGATION**--Quang Nam-Danang Province has been commended for having overfulfilled its grain obligation norm for the winter-spring crop season. The province has delivered almost 31,000 tons of grain to state granaries overfulfilling the planned norm by more than 3 percent and producing an increase of 9,000 tons over the same period last year. [BK140955 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 12 Jul 81]

**CUU LONG 10TH-MONTH RICE**--Cuu Long Province has mobilized all available farm tractors together with draft animals to accelerate soil preparation for the cultivation of the 10th-month rice. As a result, by late June the province had completed this work on more than 50,000 hectares or 27 percent of the planned acreage and sowed 10th-month rice seedlings on 10,000 hectares. [BK140955 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 12 Jul 81]

**HANOI 10TH-MONTH RICE**--As of 8 July all districts in Hanoi suburbs had completed soil preparation on 50,000 hectares or 59.6 percent of the area slated for the 10th-month rice crop. As of the same date these districts had also moved some 264,000 tons of stable manure to the ricefields. [BK140955 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Jul 81]

**THANH HOA TYPHOON CONTROL**--Collective peasants in Thanh Hoa Province are quickly overcoming the aftermath of typhoon No 2 while accelerating the cultivation of the 10th-month rice. Thanks to their efforts, nearly 10,000 hectares of newly transplanted rice have been saved from being destroyed by floods. Earlier, taking advantage of rainfalls, cooperatives in the province have successfully saved 33,000 hectares of ricefields from being affected by drought. [BK140955 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Jul 81]

**SOUTHERN FOOD COLLECTION**--Implementing the Party Central Committee Political Bureau's Resolution No 26 on improving distribution and circulation, the southern provinces have paid attention to securing the source of goods, expanding the socialist trade network, and intensifying market management. As of 30 June all provinces from Quang Nam-Danang southward had collected or purchased 27,500 tons of pork--an increase of approximately 15,000 tons over the same period--and 17.4 million eggs--a two-fold increase over the first 6 months of 1980. During the first half of this year, these provinces also purchased 62,435 tons of sugar--an increase of 57,000 tons over the first 6 months of 1980. [BK140955 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 13 Jul 81]

**KAMPUCHEAN WATER CONSERVANCY DELEGATION**--Hanoi 25 Jun (VNA)--A Kampuchean water conservancy delegation ends its 3-week visit to Vietnam today. It is led by Kongsom Ol, vice-minister of agriculture in charge of water conservancy and chairman of the Kampuchean National Mekong River Committee. While here, the delegation exchanged views with officials of the Vietnamese Ministry of Water Conservancy on water conservancy work and on cooperation in this field between the two countries. The Kampuchean guests toured several irrigation projects in northern Vietnam. [Text] [OW261159 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 25 Jun 81]

**NORWEGIAN-FUNDED FISH FACTORY**--Hanoi 25 Jun (VNA)--A fish powder factory, built with the nonrefundable aid of the government of the Kingdom of Norway, has been inaugurated recently in Rach Gia, capital of Kien Giang Province, southern Vietnam. The inaugural ceremony was attended by representatives of the Ministry of Marine Products, the provincial people's administrative committee, L.Carls, representative of the Norwegian Office for International Development (NORAD) and O.T.Bergo, NORAD's permanent representative in Hanoi, and Norwegian experts. The modern-equipped factory can produce 5 tonnes of fish powder per day. Speaking on the occasion, the representative of the people's administrative committee of Kien Giang sincerely thanked the government and people of Norway for their valuable aid. [Text] [OW261159 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 25 Jun 81]

**JAPANESE AID FOR FLOODS**--Hanoi 25 Jun (VNA)--The Japanese Red Cross has handed over to the Vietnam Red Cross a quantity of notebooks, writing paper and other school materials worth more than 20 million yen for students in the regions hit by the 1980 typhoons and floods. It has also presented its Vietnamese counterpart with a car worth more than 3 million yen. [Text] [OW261159 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 25 Jun 81]

CSO: 4220/352

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### BRIEFS

HAIPHONG ELECTRIC GENERATOR GROUP—To provide an additional source of electricity to serve agriculture, the North Vietnam Electric Power Corporation has built in An Lac (Haiphong) a gas-turbine electric power generator group composed of three machine units having a 72,000-kilowatt capacity. This is the largest gas-turbine-operated generator group ever built in our country and will be commissioned in the second quarter of 1981. [Text] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Apr 81 p 1] 9332

CSO: 4209/342



## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### BRIEFS

**SOLAR ENERGY DRYER**--Hanoi, 3 Jul (VNA)--The Research Institute of Electrical Technology under the Ministry of Power has designed and test-produced the first dryers using solar energy. The dryer is called SCN-79. The system of solar radiation collectors, sunlight absorbers and hot air pipes is made of readily available local materials. Trial operations show that the system can be used to dry agricultural products such as rice, soybeans and pepper as well as pharmaceuticals. [Text] [06071031 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 3 Jul 81]

**BEN TRE COOPERATIVIZATION**--To date Ben Tre Province has set up 53 artisan industrial and handicraft cooperatives and 474 production cooperation teams, absorbing more than 16,000 laborers with some 6,000 production and processing establishments. Making the fullest use of all locally available discarded materials, these establishments have produced 52 items of goods for domestic consumption. [BK070613 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Jul 81]

CSO: 4209/391

## LABOR

### COOPERATIVE MEMBERS PENALIZED FOR LEAVING WORK SITES, ARMY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Apr 81 p 2

[Question and Answer in "Understand the Policy" Column]

[Text] Following is a question put by Mr Do Van Cuc, vice chairman of the People's Committee of Dong Yen Village, Quoc Oai, (Ha Son Binh), and by a number of army men's families in Quoc Oai:

The district recently directed the Dong Yen cooperative to impose a fine of 116 man-days on persons who return to the locality without valid reasons after working in labor projects, state farms or factories or after joining the army. If these persons fail to fulfill the number of punitive man-days, the unfulfilled man-days will be deducted from the man-days performed by their families. Is this punitive measure correct?

Answer--There are persons who were formerly members of agricultural cooperatives but who were required by the revolution to leave the rural areas to join the army or to become cadres or manual or office workers of the state. After a period of service, if they go home with a valid reason (such as fulfillment of mission, family situation or health conditions), they will again be considered cooperative members as in the past and will be entitled to all rights and allowed to fulfill all obligations just as other agricultural cooperative members. But if they return with invalid reasons as said above, it will be first necessary for the responsible administrative agencies to take the pertinent policies and laws promulgated by the state into consideration prior to adopting a stern attitude and strictly dealing with these people. As for the agricultural cooperatives, they must, on the basis of the administrative agencies' verdict, consider whether to readmit these persons into cooperative membership or to refuse to recognize them as cooperative members. If these persons are recognized as cooperative members, they will be allowed to work in agricultural cooperatives and then if they fail to fulfill the obligation to work the fixed number of man-days, the deficit will be deducted from the obligatory man-days as is the case with other cooperative members. If they are not yet recognized as cooperative members, they will not be allowed to work in agricultural cooperatives and, consequently, no type of man-day whatever will be deducted as a penalty from the man-days performed by them or their households.

It is necessary for Mr Cuc and a number of army men's families in Quoc Oai to make further enquiries to obtain clarification and, if it is true that Quoc Oai District had issued such a directive to agricultural cooperatives, to submit a motion to the district according to the above-mentioned spirit.

## POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

### BRIEFS

**SONG BE CULTURAL CRACKDOWN**--Song Be Province has just launched a campaign to confiscate decadent cultural works and develop the mass art movement. The provincial culture and information service, working in coordination with local security forces and mass organizations, has raided various bookstores, coffeeshops and record shops. Such a crackdown in Thu Dau Mot City has resulted in the seizure of 8 movie projectors, 14 reels of decadent films, more than 400 sentimental song records and tapes, 2,000 copies of decadent stories and other reactionary cultural works. [BK070523 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Jun 81]

**GIA LAI-CONG TUM RESETTLEMENT**--During the first 6 months of this year Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province has resettled in various new economic zones some 5,500 people from Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, Nghia Binh and Binh Tri Thien Provinces. Thanks to the help of the local people and administration, the new resettlers have been able to begin production in this 10th-month crops season. [BK121225 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Jul 81]

**HANOI RESETTLERS IN LAM DONG**--Since 1977 more than 600 families in Dong Anh District of Hanoi have been sent to Lam Dong Province to resettle in new economic zones. In the first years, thanks to fertile soil and favorable weather conditions, these families have been able to earn enough for their living. Beginning from the third year, however, due to bad crops, their lives have encountered difficulties. Faced with this situation, Dong Anh District has sent many key cadres to Lam Dong Province to help these families accelerate production and stabilize their livelihood while building material bases in preparation for the arrival of more resettlers in the coming years. [BK140955 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Jul 81]

**QUANG NAM-DANANG RESETTLEMENT**--Quang Nam-Danang has encouraged as many as 1,000 families to go to build new economic zones in and outside the province. Over the past 2 years, more than 500 families who have resettled in new economic zones in Dac Lac Province have planted thousands of hectares of rice, sweet potatoes and manioc and tens of thousands of fruit trees. [BK140955 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Jul 81]

CSO: 4209/391

## CHRONOLOGY

HANOI REVIEW OF EVENTS FOR 16 FEBRUARY-15 MARCH 1981

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Apr 81 pp 32,31

[Text] February

16. The Commission of Inquiry into Chinese War Crimes issues a communique on Chinese crimes against Vietnam and peace in Southeast Asia during the past two years.

--VNA: Ho Chi Minh City will help Phnom Penh restoring its economy, training technical cadres and skilled workers and providing farm tools, medicines for animals, and seeds.

17. In a commentary, SPK denounces Sihanouk as a henchman of the Chinese expansionists in opposing the Kampuchean people.

19. The SRV National Assembly Standing Committee sets up the Central Electoral Council (to organize the National Assembly election to be held on 26 April 1981).

20. A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam, led by its General Secretary Le Duan, leaves Hanoi for Moscow to attend the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. On this occasion, the CC of CPV sends a message of greetings to the Congress.

21. The Government of Finland grants non-refundable aid worth 29 million markka to Vietnam for 1981.

--A delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Culture and Information led by Vice Minister Cu Huy Can, concludes its 12-day friendship visit to Kampuchea. A treaty of cultural cooperation was signed between the two countries.

--A delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Education, headed by Minister Nguyen Thi Binh, arrives in Laos on a friendship visit. A protocol on educational co-operation for 1981-1985 is signed on 27 February.

--Under the title "Luanda, A Strong Indictment" the daily NHAN DAN welcomes the final document of the Commission of Inquiry into the crimes of the apartheid regime in South Africa, and supports the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, South Africa, Namibia and other frontline countries.



--The Government Council issues directives on State enterprises' deliveries and cash payments to the State.

--Inauguration of a diesel-electric plant in Dong Hoi (Binh Tri Thien province) built with Soviet assistance.

--The industry-commerce branch of Oudomsay province (Laos) receives large quantities of spare parts for textile machinery sent by the industrial branch of Ha Nam Ninh province (Vietnam).

--A spokesman of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry makes a statement rejecting the allegations by the Reagan Administration that "certain socialist countries including Vietnam have provided weapons and money to the guerillas in El Salvador."

25. VNA: All ten paintings by Vietnamese children were awarded prizes at the XIth International Competition of Children's Paintings organized in Japan in late January 1981 (one special price, 3 gold medals, 3 silver medals and bronze medals). [as published]

26. NHAN DAN: The Standing Committee of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) issues a statement strongly condemning the policy of aggression and intervention of the imperialist countries against the Southeast Asian peoples, especially the three Indochinese countries, and highly appreciates the Indochinese countries' initiatives for peace, stability, solidarity and cooperation in this region.

27. A delegation of pupils from a school in the GDR calls at the SRV Embassy to hand over a cheque for 10,000 marks.

--The Vietnam Red Cross receives gifts of cloth, tinned food, and medicines worth 1.8 million forints presented by the Hungarian Red Cross.

--A delegation of the Vietnamese Government, headed by Minister of Culture and Information Nguyen Van Hieu, arrives in the Democratic Sarawi Republic to attend its 5th National Day.

28. VNA: The Vietnam Rubber Combine receives 4,270 tonnes of equipment from the Soviet Union, including more than 100 large tractors and lorries.

--Signing of a cultural and scientific cooperation plan for 1981-1985 between Vietnam and Bulgaria in Hanoi.

--NHAN DAN: Signing of an agreement on cooperation in publishing for 1981-1982 between Vietnam and Cuba in Hanoi.

--The CC of the CPV sends a message of greetings to the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party in honour of its 60th founding anniversary.

--On the occasion of his 75th birthday, Premier Pham Van Dong is awarded the Lenin Order by the Soviet Union for his active role in the revolutionary movement and his great contribution to the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

## March

1. Signing in Phnom Penh of a trilateral agreement on economic cooperation by Vietnam, the Soviet Union and Kampuchea.

2. Deputy Prime Minister Vo Nguyen Giap receives a Czechoslovak scientific and technical delegation and signs a cooperation agreement in this field between the two countries for the period 1981-1985.

--Greetings are exchanged between the President of the Vietnamese section of the Vietnam--GDR Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation and his GDR counterpart on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of economic and trade relations between the two countries. On this occasion, a plan of cultural, educational and scientific cooperation between the two countries for 1981-1985 is signed.

--A cooperation agreement is signed between the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY and the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA by VNA Director General Dao Tung and PTI General Manager N. R. Chandran.

3. A message of congratulations to Leonid Brezhnev on his re-election as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is sent by Le Duan, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

--The film "Such is Vietnam" produced in Vietnam by a Mexican film team is screened in Mexico. The film retraces the Vietnamese people's history of struggle for national liberation and defence, and affirms that no reactionary force can subjugate Vietnam.

VNA: A UNICEF-funded creche is being built in Ho Chi Minh City.

4. At a plenum of the 35th session of the UN General Assembly, Vietnamese Ambassador Ha Van Lau strongly condemns the South African Apartheid regime for refusing to withdraw its troops from Namibia and reasserts the Vietnamese people's resolute support for the Namibian people's rights.

--In an article entitled "New Act, Old Script" the daily NHAN DAN criticizes China's intention to use Sihanouk to form a "National Coalition Front" against the Kampuchean Revolution for its expansionist policy.

5. Donation of 500 US dollars from a French nun, Francoise Vandermeersch, to the Vietnamese Red Cross to assist victims of the 1980 floods and storms in Vietnam.

--NHAN DAN: A book entitled "Vietnam in Struggle" is published by the Moscow Scientific Publishing House depicting the Vietnamese people's struggle against French colonialism, US imperialism and Chinese expansionism.

--The CC of the Vietnam Communist Party sends a message of greetings to the CC of the Portuguese Communist Party, on the occasion of its 60th founding anniversary.

9. Signing of a protocol on goods exchange and payment for 1981 between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

10. The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council makes public the Kampuchean draft constitution.

--A meeting is held in Hanoi to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the first issue of NHAN DAN (11-3-1951--11-3-1981). Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam, is present at the meeting.

12. Inauguration in Hanoi of the "International Unity with Vietnam" School, built with aid from the World Federation of Trade Unions.

--Vietnam receives a gift of hundreds of tonnes of steel, equipment, consumer goods, medicines, and stationery, worth 3.5 million marks from the GDR.

--NHAN DAN: A Vietnamese delegation attends the 10th UN session in the law of the sea.

13. Signing in Hanoi of a minute on labour cooperation in 1981 and of a protocol for job training cooperation in 1982 between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia.

--Ending of the visit of the "March For World Peace" delegation of Japanese Buddhists. The "March for World Peace" organization has supported Vietnam for many years in the struggle for national construction and defence and against Beijing's schemes.

14. A Government delegation of the Kingdom of Sweden led by Mrs Karin Soder, Minister of Social Affairs, arrives in Hanoi for a friendship visit and the inauguration of two hospitals built with Swedish aid.

15. A Vietnam-Nicaragua joint communique is signed on the occasion of the official visit to Vietnam by a high-level delegation of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and the Government for National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua led by Humberto Ortega, Defence Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the Sandinista People's Army and member of the Political Committee of the National Leadership of the Front.

--VNA: A delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Education, headed by Minister Nguyen Thi Binh, leaves Hanoi for a visit to Czechoslovakia.

--Vietnam attends the Leipzig international fair. Its pavilion is visited by Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the GDR State Council.

--Arrival of a delegation of the Cuban Ministry of Agriculture, led by Vice-Minister Anibal Enriquez Barrios.

CSO: 4220/341

END

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

**31 JULY 1981**